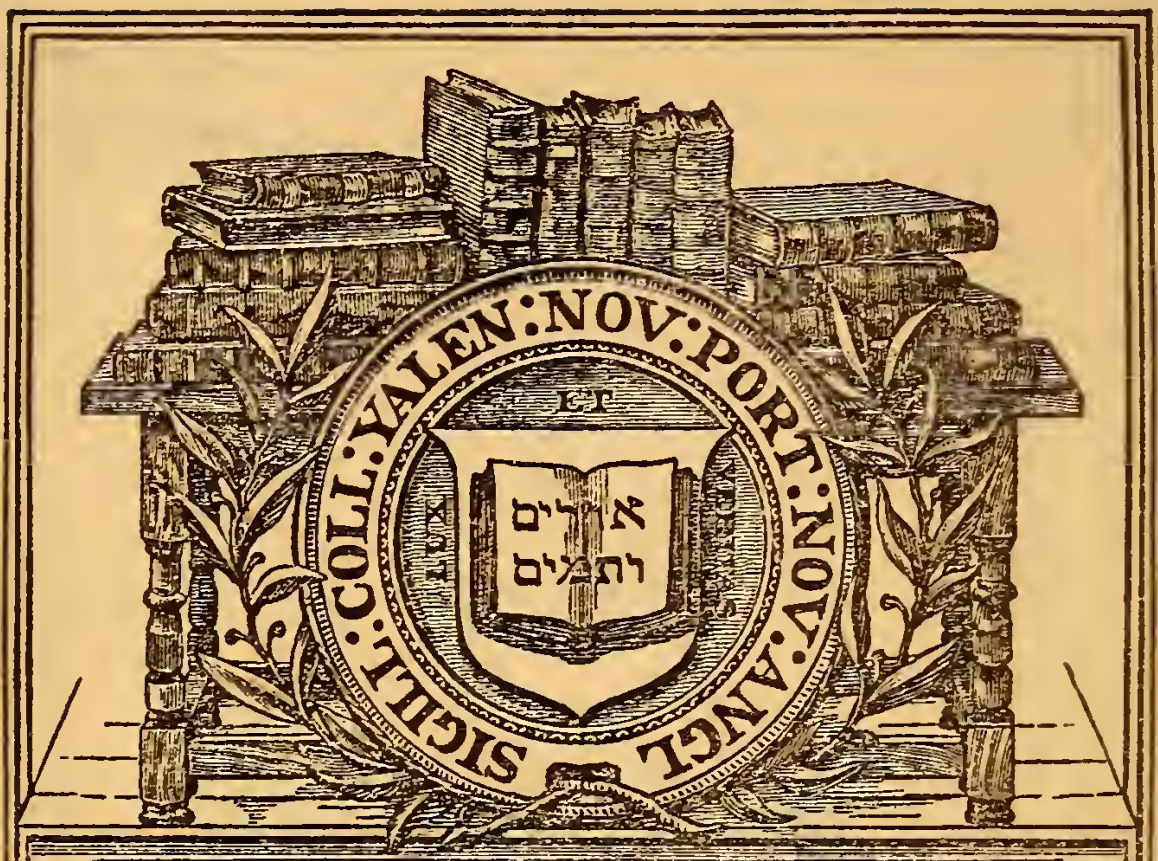
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AN

INDEX

OF

MATERIA MEDICA

WITH PRESCRIPTION WRITING, INCLUDING PRACTICAL EXERCISES

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages are intended to present to the student and practitioner information that is not usually found, and certainly not in compact form, in the larger treatises on Materia Medica and Therapeutics; the volume is designed as a supplement or companion to such books. The authors' experience in coaching a large number of undergraduates as well as physicians for the various medical examinations has led them to believe that the volume would be a useful one.

The "Index of Materia Medica" comprises, besides the officinal drugs and preparations, a number of others which, from their importance, were thought to merit a place in the list. *All non-officinal* drugs and preparations are *distinguished by being in fine print.* The definitions of drugs, as well as a short description of chemicals, are added. The strength and ingredients of all officinal preparations are given—this is intended to be used *for reference*

only. The medical student is not required to know this, which belongs to the province of pharmacy, except in a very few important and commonly-employed composite medicines, such as Dover's powder, Tully's powder, etc. Parts are given *by weight*. The *doses* are, in most cases, averaged from those given by Wood, Bartholow, U. S. Dispensatory, and the National Dispensatory. The Metric System of weights and measures is used in connection with those of the Apothecaries' System. The first portion of the book is interleaved so as to allow any additions which may be thought desirable, or any notes of lectures referring to the contents.

In the chapter on "Prescription Writing," care has been taken to present this subject in as simple a manner as possible, without sacrificing anything necessary for the knowledge of how to write a prescription in correct Latin. The time has come when, though judicious abbreviations may be allowable as a means of saving time, correct and elegant expression in prescriptions is requisite.

The practice of writing prescriptions in Latin has undeniable advantages which cannot be discussed here. Were an elementary

knowledge of the Latin language insisted upon as a prerequisite for entrance to all of our medical colleges, the subject could be easily dismissed. But this not being the case, it becomes necessary, in writing upon this subject, to take into account the large number of our medical students and practitioners who have never studied this language; hence, so much of Latin grammar as is necessary for this purpose has been incorporated into the chapter, so that even the student who has never enjoyed the advantages of such preliminary preparation may learn to write out a prescription in good Latin.

The "*Practical Exercises in Prescription Writing*" are designed to aid the student after he has read the preceding chapter, and feels the need of practical drilling in this art, an extensive experience with medical students having convinced the writers that, to most men, there is considerable difference between knowing *how to write prescriptions* and *writing them in an easy and ready manner*. Such practice and familiarity on the subject the exercises will be found to give.

An *index* has been added which, though usually omitted in works of this scope, will

prove useful in many ways. One especially may be mentioned : Since drugs are arranged in alphabetical order, according to their Latin names, it would be difficult to find a remedy of which only the English name were known, unless such an index could be consulted.

The size of the volume is such that it may be carried in the pocket; for there is much truth in the quotation from Dr. Johnson: "Books you may hold readily in your hand, are the most useful, after all." Spare moments may thus be utilized under circumstances where recourse could not be had to larger works.

CHARLES H. MAY.
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HOFFMAN ARMS,
Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
New York, Nov. 1st, 1887.

EXPLANATORY.

All *non-officinal drugs and preparations* are distinguished by being in *fine print*.

The *abbreviations* used in this volume are the following:

alm.	= almost.
dec.	= decomposed.
f.	= feminine.
ins.	= insoluble.
m.	= masculine.
n.	= neuter.
pts.	= parts.
s.	= soluble.
sp. s.	= sparingly soluble.
v. s.	= very soluble.
v. sp. s.	= very sparingly soluble.

Other abbreviations are explained in the text.

The *pronunciation* of officinal terms is given in the list of nouns and adjectives on page 236.

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PART I.

AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA,

TOGETHER WITH

BRIEF MENTION OF THE IMPORTANT THOUGH NON-OFFICINAL DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS.

Abrus [JEQUIRITY].—The seed of Abrus precatorius (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), Ext. use.

Absinthium [WORMWOOD].—The leaves and tops of *Artemisia Absinthium* (N. O. *Compositæ*), gr. xx.–xl. 1.30–2.60

Vinum Aromaticum (Lavender, Origanum, Peppermint, Rosemary, Sage, Wormwood, āā 1; Stronger White Wine to 100) Ext. use.

Acacia [GUM ARABIC].—A gummy exudation

from *Acacia Verek* and other species of *Acacia* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), Vehicle.

Mucilago Acaciæ (Acacia, 34; Water to 100), Vehicle.

Syrupus Acaciæ (Mucilage, 25; Syrup, 75), Vehicle.

Acidum Aceticum [ACETIC ACID].—A liquid composed of 36 per cent of absolute acetic acid, and 64 per cent of water. Clear and colorless. Sp. gr., 1.048.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum (Acetic Acid, 17; Water, 83. 6% absolute acetic acid), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale (nearly or quite absolute acetic acid). A crystalline solid below 60° F.; above this liquid, Ext. use.

Acidum Arseniosum [ARSENIOUS ACID, ARSENIOUS OXIDE, WHITE ARSENIC].—A white solid (S. in 30–80 parts cold, and in 15 parts boiling water), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ 0.002–0.004

Liquor Acidi Arseniosi [Liq. Arsenii Chloridi, *Pharm.*, 1870] (Arsenious Acid, 1; Hydrochloric Acid, 2; Water, 100; about 1%), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.60

Liquor Potassii Arsenitis [Fowler's Solution] Arsenic, 1; Bicarb. Potash, 1; Comp.

Tinct. Lavender, 3; Water to 100; about 1%), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.60

Sodii Arsenias. Colorless prismatic crystals; S. in 4 parts water, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$ 0.004–0.012

Liquor Sodii Arseniatis [Pearson's Solution] (1% arseniate soda), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.60

Arsenii Iodidum. Orange-red crystalline masses; S. in 4 parts water, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ 0.003–0.006

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi [Donovan's Solution] (1% each, Iodide Arsenic and Red Iodide Mercury), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.60

Acidum Benzoicum [Benzoic Acid] (S. in 500 parts cold or 15 parts boiling water, and in 3 parts alcohol), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.00

Acidum Boricum [Boric Acid] (S. in 25 parts cold or 3 parts boiling water), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Acidum Carbolicum [Carbolic Acid, Phenol].—A product of the distillation of coal-tar (colorless needle-shaped crystals; S. in 20 parts cold water), gr. ss.–ij. 0.03–0.13

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici (Carbolic Acid, 10; Ointment, 90), Ext. use.

Acidum Carbolicum Crudum. Contains Carbolic and Cresylic Acids, with other substances (a reddish-brown liquid), Ext. use.

Acidum Chromicum [CHROMIC ACID].—Crimson, needle-shaped, or columnar crystals; V. S. in water, dec. by alcohol, Ext. use

Acidum Citricum [CITRIC ACID].—Colorless prisms; S. in ¾ part cold water, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Syrupus Acidi Citrici (Citric Acid, 8; Water, 8; Spirit of Lemon, 4; Syrup, 980; nearly 1%), Vehicle.

Acidum Gallicum [GALLIC ACID].—A nearly colorless, crystalline solid; S. in 100 parts cold, or 3 parts in boiling water, and in 4.5 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Unguentum Acidi Gallici (Gallic Acid, 10; Benzoated Lard, 90), Ext. use.

Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum [DILUTED HYDROBROMIC ACID].—A clear, colorless liquid containing 10% of absolute hydrobromic acid, ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Acidum Hydrochloricum [HYDROCHLORIC ACID; ACIDUM MURIATICUM, *Pharm.* 1870].—A colorless fuming liquid con-

taining 31.9% of absolute hydrochloric acid, ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.60

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum (Hydrochloric Acid, 6; Water, 13; 10% absolute Hydrochloric Acid, ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60

Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum. A golden-yellow, fuming liquid (Nitric Acid, 4; Hydrochloric Acid, 15), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum (Nitric Acid, 4; Hydrochloric Acid, 15; Water, 76; 24% Nitrohydrochloric Acid), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum [DILUTED HYDROCYANIC ACID, PRUSSIC ACID].—A colorless liquid containing 2% absolute hydrocyanic acid. ♏i.–iv. 0.065–0.34

The other officinal *cyanides* are:

Cyanide of Mercury.

Cyanide of Potassium.

Cyanide of Silver.

Acidum Lacticum [LACTIC ACID].—A nearly colorless, syrupy liquid containing 75% absolute lactic acid, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Acidum Nitricum [NITRIC ACID].—A colorless fuming liquid containing 69.4% absolute nitric acid, ♏ ij.–vi. 0.13–0.40

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum (10% absolute nitric acid), ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60

Acidum Oleicum [Oleic Acid].—A yellowish oily liquid gradually becoming brown, Ext. use.

Acidum Osmicum [Osmic Acid].—Colorless transparent crystals; S. in water, Ext. use.

Acidum Phosphoricum [Phosphoric Acid].—A colorless, odorless liquid containing 50% of orthophosphoric acid, ♏ iij.–viij. 0.20–0.50

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum (10% orthophosphoric acid), ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60

The other officinal *phosphates* are:

Phosphate of Ammonium.
Phosphate of Iron.
Phosphate of Sodium.

The officinal *hypophosphites* are:

Hypophosphite of Calcium.
Hypophosphite of Iron.
Hypophosphite of Potassium.
Hypophosphite of Sodium.

Acidum Picricum [Picric, Carbazotic Acid].—Shining yellow prisms; Sp. S. in water; S. in alcohol, gr. v.–xv. 0.30–2.00

Acidum Pyrogallicum [Pyrogallic Acid].—Small colorless crystals; V. S. in water, gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Acidum Salicylicum [Salicylic Acid]. —

White, needle-shaped crystals; S. in 450 parts cold or 14 parts hot water, and in 2.5 parts alcohol, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Sodii Salicylas (white crystals; S. in 1.5 parts cold water, and 6 parts alcohol, gr. x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

The other officinal *salicylates* are:

Salicylate of Lithium.

Salicylate of Physostigmine.

Acidum Sulphuricum [SULPHURIC ACID].—A colorless oily liquid containing not less than 96% of absolute sulphuric acid, ♏ ij.–xv. 0.13–1.00

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum (10% of officinal sulphuric acid), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum (about 20% of officinal Sulphuric Acid, Alcohol, Ginger, and Cinnamon). ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Acidum Sulphurosum [SULPHUROUS ACID].—A colorless liquid containing about 3.5% of sulphurous acid gas, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Acidum Tannicum [TANNIC, GALLO-TANNIC ACID].—Light-yellowish scales; S. in 6 parts cold water.

Collodium Stypticum (see *Collodium*) Ext. use.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici (Tannic Acid, gr. 1; Sugar, Tragacanth, Orange Flower Water,) 1.–5.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici (10%), Ext. use.

Acidum Tartaricum [TARTARIC ACID].—Colorless prisms; S. in 0.7 part cold water, gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Aconitum [ACONITE, MONKSHOOD, WOLFSBANE].—The tuberous root of *Aconitum Napellus* (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), gr. ½–ij. 0.030–0.13

Abstractum Aconiti, gr. ½–i. 0.03–0.065

Extractum Aconiti, gr. ¼–½. 0.016–0.030

Extractum Aconiti Fluidum, ♏ ½–ij. 0.030–0.13

Tinctura Aconiti (4%), ♏i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Adeps [LARD].—A soft, white, unctuous solid, neutral in reaction, Vehicle.

Adeps Benzoinatus (2% Benzoin), Vehicle.

Ceratum (White Wax, 30; Lard, 70), Vehicle.

Ceratum Resinæ (Resin, 35; Yellow Wax, 15; Lard, 50), Ext. use.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ (see *Turpentine*), Ext. use.

Unguentum (Lard, 80; Yellow Wax, 20), Vehicle.

Oleum Adipis, Vehicle.

Æther [ETHER, SULPHURIC ETHER, ETHYL OXIDE].—A colorless liquid containing about 74% ethyl oxide, and 26% alcohol, with a little water, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Æther Fortior (Stronger Ether; about 94% Ethyl Oxide), Inhalation.

Spiritus Ætheris (30% Stronger Ether), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Oleum Æthereum, ♏ i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus (Hoffman's Anodyne) (Stronger Ether, 30; Alcohol, 67; Ethereal Oil, 3), ♏ xxx.–ʒ ij. 2.–8.

Æther Aceticus, ♏ xxx. 2.

Spiritus Odoratus (Perfumed Spirit; Cologne Water) Ext. use.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis (see *Ferrum*).

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi (Sweet Spirit of Nitre). An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite containing 5% of the crude ether, ʒ ss.–ʒ i. 2.–4.

Alcohol [ALCOHOL, RECTIFIED SPIRIT, SPIRIT OF WINE].—A colorless liquid containing 91% by weight of ethyl alcohol, ℥ ss. 16.

Alcohol Dilutum (50% alcohol), ℥ i. 32.

Allium [GARLIC].—The bulb of *Allium Sativum* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*), ʒ ss. 2.

Syrupus Allii, ʒ i. 4.

Aloe [ALOES].—The inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe Socotrina* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*), gr. iij.–xv. 0.20–1.

Aloe Purificata, gr. iij.–xv. 0.20–1.

Pilulæ Aloes (2 gr. Aloes), 1–5

Pilulæ Aloes et Assafœtida (Aloes and Assafœtida, āā $1\frac{1}{3}$ gr), 2–5

Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri (Aloes and Sulphate of Iron, āā 1 gr.), 1–3

Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches (Aloes, gr. 2; Mastich, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$), 1–2

Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ (Aloes, gr. 2; Myrrh, gr. 1), 1–4

Tinctura Aloes (10%), ʒ $\frac{1}{2}$–iv. 2.–16.

Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ (Aloes and Myrrh, āā 10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Vinum Aloes (Aloes, 6%; Cardamom, 1%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Extractum Aloes Aquosum, gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ. (See *Rheum.*)

Tinctura Benzoini Composita. (See *Benzoin.*)

Aloin.—A neutral principle in colorless needles. S. in water, gr. 1/10–½ 0.006

Althea [MARSHMALLOW].—The root of *Althea officinalis* (N. O. *Malvaciæ*), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Syrupus Altheæ, Vehicle.

Alumen [ALUM. ALUMINII ET POTASSII SULPHAS, *Pharm.* 1870].—Colorless octahedral crystals (S. in 10.5 parts cold water), gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Alumen Exsiccatum, Ext. use

Aluminii Hydras, gr. iij.–vi. 0.20–0.40

Aluminii Sulphas, Ext. use.

Ammoniacum [AMMONIAC].—A gum-resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci, Ext. use.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, Ext. use.

Mistura Ammoniaci (4% ammoniac), ʒ ss.–i. 16.–32.

Ammonii Benzoas [BENZOATE OF AMMONIUM].—White crystals; S. in 5 parts water, and in 28 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Ammonii Bromidum. Colorless crystals; S. in 1.5 parts water, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Ammonii Carbonas [Sal Volatile]. White, translucent masses; S. in 4 parts water, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Ammonii Chloridum [Sal Ammoniac]. A

snow-white crystalline powder; S. in 3 parts water, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi (2 gr. Chloride Ammonium), 1–5

Ammonii Iodidum. A white, granular salt; S. in 1 part water, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Ammonii Nitras. Colorless crystals or fused masses; S. in ½ part water,

Used to prepare Nitrous oxide gas.

Ammonii Phosphas. Colorless, translucent prisms; S. in 4 parts water,

gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Ammonii Sulphas. Colorless, transparent prisms; S. in 1.3 parts water,

Used in Pharmacy.

Ammonii Valerianas. Colorless or white deliquescent plates; V. S. in water,

gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Amygdala Amara [BITTER ALMOND].—The seed of *Amygdalus Communis*, var. *Amara* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*),

Used to prepare the oil.

Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ,

♏ ¼–i. 0.016–0.065

Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ, Vehicle.

Amygdala Dulcis [SWEET ALMOND].—The seed of *Amygdalus Communis*, var. *Dulcis*,

Good in any conclusion —

Used to prepare the fixed oil.

Mistura Amygdalæ [Milk of Almond] (Almond, Acacia, Sugar, and Water),
℥ ij.–viij. 60.–480.

Oleum Amygdalæ Expressum. A fixed oil expressed from Bitter or Sweet Almond,
ʒ i.–℥ i. 4.–30.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ. (See Cetaceum.)

Syrupus Amygdalæ [Syrup of Orgeat],
Vehicle.

Amyl Nitris [NITRITE OF AMYL].—A clear, pale-yellowish liquid, ♏ iij.–v. 0.20–0.30

Amylum [STARCH].—The ferula of the seed of *Triticum vulgare* (N. O. *Graminaceæ*).

Amylum Iodatum [Iodized Starch] (5% iodine),
ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Glyceritum Amyli (Starch, 10; Glycerin, 90),
Ext. use.

Anisum [ANISE].—The fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*),
gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Oleum Anisi, ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Aqua Anisi, Vehicle.

Spiritus Anisi, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Opii Camphorata. (See *Opium*.)

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii. (See *Opium*.)

Anthemis [CHAMOMILE].—The flower heads of *Anthemis Nobilis* (N. O. *Compositæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Antifebrina [PHENYL-ACETAMID].—An alkaloid from coal tar, gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Antimonii et Potassii Tartras [TARTAR EMETIC].—Transparent crystals; S. in 17 parts water, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–ij. 0.004–0.13

Syrupus Scillæ Compositæ [Hive Syrup] (Tartar Emetic, 3–2,000), ♏ v.–xl. 0.30–2.60

Vinum Antimonii (Tartar Emetic), 4–1,000), ♏ x.–ʒ ij. 0.65–8

Antimonii Oxidum. A grayish-white powder alm. ins. in water or alcohol, gr. i.–iv. 0.065–0.25

Pulvis Antimonialis [James' Powder] (Oxide Antimony, 33; Phosphate Calcium, 67), gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Antimonii Sulphidum. Steel-gray masses ins. in water or alcohol, gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Antimonii Sulphidum Purificatum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–i. 0.016–0.065

Antimonium Sulphuratum. A reddish-brown amorphous powder ins. in water or alcohol, gr. i.–x. 0.065–0.65

Pilulæ Antimonii Compositæ [Plummer's Pills] (Sulphurated Antimony and Calomel, āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Guaiac, gr. 1), 1–2

Antipyrina [ANTIPYRINE].—An alkaloidal product of the destructive distillation of coal tar,
gr. x.—xxx. 0.65-2.

Apocynum [CANADIAN HEMP].—The root of *Apocynum cannabinum* (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), gr. x.-xxx. 0.65-2.

Apomorphina Hydrochloras [HYDROCHLORATE OF APOMORPHINE].—An artificial alkaloid prepared from morphine; colorless or grayish-white crystals; S. in 6.8 parts cold water; dec. by high temp.
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$—$\frac{1}{6}$ 0.005–0.010

Aqua [WATER], Vehicle.

Aqua Destillata, Vehicle.

Aqua Ammoniæ [WATER OF AMMONIA, AMMONIA].—A colorless, fuming liquid containing 10% of the gas, ♏ v.-xxx. 0.30–2.

Aqua Ammoniæ Fortior (28% of the gas), Ext. use.

Spiritus Ammoniæ (10% of the gas), ♏ x.-xxx. 0.65–2.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis [Spirit of Mindererus], ʒ ij.-ʒ i. 8.-30.

Mistura Ferri et Ammoniæ Acetatis (see *Iron*).

Linimentum Ammoniæ (Water of Ammonia, 30; Cotton-seed oil, 70), Ext. use.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus (4% Carbonate and 10% Water of Ammonia),
℥ ½–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata (see *Guaiac*).

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata (see *Valerian*).

Asafœtida [ASAFETIDA].—A gum resin from the root of *Ferula Narthex* and *Ferula Scorodosma* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*),
gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Emplastrum Asafœtidæ, Ext. use.

Mistura Asafœtidæ [Milk of Asafetida] (4%),
℥ ss.–i. 16.–30.

Mistura Magnesiæ et Asafœtidæ [Dewee's Carminative] (see *Magnesii Carbonas*).

Pilulæ Aloes et Assafœtidæ (see *Aloes*).

Pilulæ Asafœtida (3 grains each), 1–3

Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ (Galbanum and Myrrh, āā gr. 1½; Asafetida, gr. ½), 1–4

Tinctura Asafœtidæ (20%), ℥ ½–ij. 2.–8.

Asclepias [PLEURISY ROOT].—The root of *Asclepias tuberosa* (N. O. *Asclepiadaceæ*),
gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Aspidium [MALE FERN, FILIX MAS]. The rhizome of *Aspidium Filix-mas* (N. O. Filices),
℥ ss.–1½ 2.–6.

Oleoresina Aspidii, ℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Aqua Chlori [CHLORINE WATER].—A greenish-yellow, clear liquid containing at least 0.4% of the gas, ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Araroba [GOA POWDER].—A concretion from clefts in the stem of *Andira Araroba* (see *Chrysarobinum*), Ext. use.

Areca [ARECA NUT].—The seed of *Areca Catechu*, the Betel-nut tree, ʒ ss.–¾ 16.–24.

Argenti Cyanidum [CYANIDE OF SILVER].—A white powder ins. in alcohol or water, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ 0.0016-0.003

Argenti Iodidum. A light-yellowish powder ins. in alcohol or water, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–i. 0.008.–0.065

Argenti Nitras. Colorless, transparent crystals; S. in 0.8 parts cold water, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ 0.016–0.03

Argenti Nitras Dilutus [Mitigated Stick] (Nitrate of Silver and Nitrate of Potash, āā 50%), Ext. use.

Argenti Nitras Fusus [Lunar Caustic], Ext. use.

Argenti Oxidum. A dark brownish-black powder; v. sp. s. in water, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–ij. 0.03–0.13

Arnicæ Flores [ARNICA FLOWERS, LEOPARD'S BANE].—The flower heads of Arnica Montana (N. O. *Compositæ*), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Tinctura Arnicæ Florum,
℥ x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Arnicæ Radix, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Emplastrum Arnicæ, Ext. use.

Extractum Arnicæ Radicis,
gr. iij.–v. 0.20–0.30

Extractum Arnicæ Radicis Fluidum,
℥ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Tinctura Arnicæ Radicis,
℥ x.–xl. 0.60–2.60

Arsenium (see *Acidum Arseniosum*).

Atropina [ATROPINE].—An alkaloid prepared from Belladonna. Colorless or white crystals, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0005–0.001

Atropinæ Sulphas. A white crystalline powder; S. in 4 parts water and in 6.5 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$ 0.0005–0.001

Homatropinæ Hydrobromas. The salt of a derivative alkaloid, gr. 1/120–1/60 0.0005–0.001

Aurantii Amari Cortex [BITTER ORANGE PEEL].—The rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris* (N. O. *Aurantiaceæ*), Flavoring.

Extractum Aurantii Amari Fluidum,
℥ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Tinctura Aurantii Amari, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Aurantii Dulcis Cortex [SWEET ORANGE

PEEL].—The rind of the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium* (N. O. *Aurantiaceæ*), Flavoring.

Oleum Aurantii Corticis, Flavoring.

Elixir Aurantii [Elixir of Orange, Simple Elixir], Vehicle.

Spiritus Aurantii, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Spiritus Myrciæ, Ext. use.

Syrupus Aurantii, Flavoring.

Tinctura Aurantii Dulcis, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Aurantii Flores [ORANGE FLOWERS].—The fresh flowers of *Citrus vulgaris* and *Citrus Aurantium*, Flavoring.

Aqua Aurantii Florum, ℥ ss.–ij. 16.–60.

Syrupus Aurantii Florum, Vehicle.

Oleum Aurantii Florum, Flavoring and Perfume.

Auri et Sodii Chloridum [CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM].—An orange-yellow powder; v. s. in water, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ 0.003–0.006

Benzoinum [BENZOIN].—A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* (N. O. *Styraceæ*).

Adeps Benzoinatus (see *Adeps*).

Tinctura Benzoini, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita [Friar's Balsam], (See also *Ac. Benz.*) ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Berberina [BERBERINE].—An alkaloid from several plants Hydrastis, Coptis, etc., gr. i.–x. 0.065–0.65

Bismuthi Citras [CITRATE OF BISMUTH].—A white, amorphous powder; ins. in alcohol or water, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras. Small, pearly scales; v. s. in water, gr. ij.–x. 0 13–0.65

Bismuthi Subcarbonas. A white or yellow-white powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Bismuthi Subnitras. A white powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Brayera [BRAYERA, KOOSSO].—The female in florescence of *Brayera anthelmintica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), ʒ ii.–iv. 8.–16.

Extractum Brayeræ Fluidum, ℥ ss.–i. 16.–30.

Infusum Brayeræ (6%), ℥ iv.–viij. 120.–240.

Bromum [BROMINE].—A dark brownish-red, volatile liquid, ♏ ij.–iij. 0.13–0.20

The officinal *bromides* are:

Bromide of Ammonium.
Bromide of Calcium.
Bromide of Lithium.
Bromide of Potassium.
Bromide of Sodium.

Bromide of Zinc.

Bryonia [BRYONIA].—The root of *Bryonia alba* and of *Bryonia dioica* (N. O. Cucurbitaceæ).

Tinctura Bryoniæ, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Avena Sativa.—The common oat (N. O. *Graminaceæ*),

Tinctura Avena Sativa, ♏ x.–ʒ ij. 0.65-8.

Azedarach [BEAD TREE, PRIDE OF INDIA].—The bark of the root of *Milia Azedarach* (N. O. *Meliaceæ*), ʒ ij. 8.

Balsamum Peruvianum [BALSAM OF PERU].—A balsam obtained from *Myroxylon Pereiræ* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), ʒ ss. 2.

Balsamum Tolutanum [BALSAM OF TOLU].—A balsam obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*),

gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Syrupus Tolutanus, Vehicle.

Tinctura Tolutana, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Belladonnæ Folia [BELLADONNA LEAVES, DEADLY NIGHTSHADE].—The leaves of *Atropa Belladonna* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*),

gr. ¼–i. 0.016–0.06

Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum,

gr. ¼–½ 0.016–0.03

Unguentum Belladonnæ (10%), Ext. use.

Tinctura Belladonnæ (15%),
℥ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Belladonnæ Radix [BELLADONNA ROOT].—The root of *Atropa Belladonna*, gr. i. 0.06

Abstractum Belladonnæ, gr. ½–i. 0.03–0.06

Emplastrum Belladonnæ, Ext. use.

Extractum Belladonnæ Fluidum,
℥ i.–ij. 0.06–0.13

Linimentum Belladonnæ (Fl. Ext. Belladonna, 95; Camphor, 5), Ext. use.

Atropina (see *Atropine*).

Benzinum [BENZIN, PETROLEUM ETHER].—A transparent, colorless volatile liquid,
Ext. use.

Buchu [BUCHU].—The leaves of *Barosma Betulina* and other species of *Barosma* (N. O. *Rutaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Buchu Fluidum, ʒ ss.–1. 2.–4.

Caffeina [CAFFEINE].—A proximate principle, feebly alkaloidal, obtained from *Camellia Thea*, *Caffea Arabica*, etc.,
gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Calamus [CALAMUS, SWEET FLAG].—The rhizome of *Acorus Calamus* (N. O. *Araceæ*),
gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Extractum Calami Fluidum,
℥ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Calcii Bromidum [BROMIDE OF CALCIUM].—A white, granular, deliquescent salt; v. s. in water and alcohol, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus. A white powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

Calcii Chloridum. Colorless, slightly translucent masses; S. in 1.5 parts water, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Calcii Hypophosphis. Colorless or white prisms; S. in 6.8 parts water, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Syrupus Hypophosphitum (Hypophosph. Calc., gr. 17; Hypophosphites Potass. and Sodium, āā gr. 5 to ℥ i.), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum cum Ferro (Lactas Iron, 1; Syrup Hypophosphites, 99), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Calcii Phosphas Præcipitatus. A white, amorphous powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis (gr. 10 to each ℥ i.), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Calendula [MARIGOLD].—The fresh flowering herb of *Calendula officinalis* (N. O. *Compositæ*).

Tinctura Calendulæ (20%), Ext. use.

Calumba [COLUMBO].—The root of *Jateorrhiza Calumba* (N. O. *Menispermaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Calumbæ Fluidum, ♏ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Tinctura Calumbæ (10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Calx [LIME, QUICK-LIME, CaO].—Hard, white masses; S. in 750 parts water, In Pharmacy.

Calx Chlorata [Chlorinated Lime]. A white or grayish-white powder; sp. s. in water.

Calx Sulphurata [commonly known as Sulphide of Calcium]. A grayish-white or yellowish-white powder; sp. s. in water, ins. in alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–ij. 0.006–0.13

Liquor Calcis [Lime Water] (0.15% Hydrate of Calcium), ℥ ii.–iv. 60.–120.

Linimentum Calcis [Carron Oil] (Lime Water and Cotton-seed Oil, āā 50 parts), Ext. use.

Syrupus Calcis (5% Hydrate Calcium), ♏ xxx.–lx. 2.–4.

Cambogia [GAMBOGE].—A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* (N. O. *Guttiferæ*), gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ (see *Calomel*).

Camphora [CAMPHOR].—A stearopten derived from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*), gr. i.–xv, 0.065–1.

Aqua Camphoræ (about 4 gr. to each ℥ i.), ℥ ss.–ij. 15.–60.

Linimentum Camphoræ (Camphor, 20; Cotton-seed Oil, 80), Ext. use.

Ceratum Camphoræ (3%), Ext. use.

Linimentum Saponis (Soap, 10; Camphor, 5; Oil Rosemary, 1; Alcohol, 70; Water, q. s. ad 100), Ext. use.

Spiritus Camphoræ (10%), ♏ x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Tinctura Opii Camphorata (see *Opium*).

Camphora Monobromata, gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Canella [CANELLA].—Bark of *Canella Alba*, gr. xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Cannabis Americana [AMERICAN HEMP].—*Cannabis Sativa*, grown in the United States (N. O. *Urticaceæ*), gr. ⅓–½ 0.020–0.030

Cannabis Indica [INDIAN CANNABIS, INDIAN HEMP].—The flowering tops of the female plant of *Cannabis Sativa*, grown in the East Indies, gr. ¼–½ 0.016–0.030

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ, gr. ¼–½ 0.016–0.030

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum, ♏ ½–i. 0.030–0.065

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ (20%),
℥ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Cantharis [CANTHARIDES, SPANISH FLIES].—*Cantharis Vesicatoria* (Class *Insecta*),
gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13.

Ceratum Cantharidis [Blistering Cerate], Ext. use.
Ceratum Extracti Cantharidis, Ext. use.
Charta Cantharidis, Ext. use.
Collodium cum Cantharide, Ext. use.
Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide, Ext. use.
Linimentum Cantharidis, Ext. use.
Tinctura Cantharidis (5%), ℥ iij.–xv. 0.20–1.

Capsicum [CAPSICUM, CAYENNE PEPPER, CHILLIES].—The fruit of *Capsicum Fastigiatum* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*),
gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Extractum Capsici Fluidum,
℥ v.–x. 0.30–0.65
Oleoresina Capsici, ℥ ½–iij. 0.03–0.20
Emplastrum Capsici, Ext. use.
Tinctura Capsici (5%), ℥ xxx.–lx. 2.–4.

Carbo Animalis [ANIMAL CHARCOAL, BONE BLACK].—Prepared from bone,
℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.
Carbo Animalis Purificatus, ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Carbo Ligni [CHARCOAL, WOOD CHARCOAL].—Prepared from soft wood, ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Carbonei Bisulphidum [BISULPHIDE OF CARBON], ♏ ij.–vi. 0.13–0.40.

Cardamomum [CARDAMOM].—The fruit of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (N. O. *Zingiberaceæ*).

Pulvis Aromaticus (Cinnamon and Ginger, āā 35; Cardamom and Nutmeg, āā 15), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Extractum Aromaticum Fluidum (Aromatic Powder, 100 grammes; Alcohol, q. s. ad 100 c.c.), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Tinctura Cardamomi, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Carum [CARAWAY].—The fruit of *Carum Carvi* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Oleum Cari. A colorless or pale-yellow liquid, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Spiritus Juniperus Compositus (see *Juniperus*).

Caryophyllus [CLOVES]. — The unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia Caryophyllata*, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Oleum Caryophylli. A pale-yellow, thin liquid, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Cascara Sagrada.—The bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana.*

Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Fluidum, ♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Cascarilla [CASCARILLA].—The bark of *Croton Eluteria* (N. O. *Euphorbiaciæ*),
gr. xx.–xxx. 1.30–2.

Cassia Fistula [PURGING CASSIA].—The fruit of *Cassia Fistula* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*),
℥ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Confectio Sennæ (see *Senna*).

Castanea [CHESTNUT].—The leaves of *Castanea vesca* (N. O. *Cupuliferæ*).

Extractum Castaneæ Fluidum, ℥ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Catechu [CATECHU].—An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Tinctura Catechu Composita (Catechu, 12%; Cinnamon, 8%), ℥ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Trochisci Catechu (1 grain), 1–5

Caulophyllum [BLUE COHOSH].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (N. O. *Berberidaceæ*),
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Cera Alba [WHITE WAX].—Yellow wax, bleached, Ext. use.

Cera Flava [YELLOW WAX] (Class *Insecta*),
Ext. use.

Ceratum Resinæ (see *Adeps*).

Unguentum (see *Adeps*).

Cerevisiæ Fermentum [BEER YEAST].—The ferment obtained in brewing beer, Ext. use.

Cerii Oxalas [OXALATE OF CERIUM].—A white, granular powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Cetaceum [SPERMACETI].—A peculiar, concrete, fatty substance obtained from *Physeter macrocephalus* (Class *Mammalia*), Ext. use.

Ceratum Cetacei, Ext. use.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ [Cold Cream] (Expressed Oil of Almond, 50; Rose Water, 30; Spermaceti and White Wax, āā 10), Ext. use.

Cetraria [ICELAND MOSS].—*Cetraria islandica* (N. O. Lichenes). Ad Libitum.

Decoctum Cetrariæ (5%), ℥ ij.–iv. 60.–120.

Chelidonium [CELANDINE].—*Chelidonium majus* (N. O. *Papaveraceæ*), gr. xxx.–xl. 2.–2.60

Chimaphila [PIPSISSEWA, WINTERGREEN].—The leaves of **Chimaphila umbellata** (N. O. *Ericaceæ*).

Extractum Chimaphilæ Fluidum, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Chinoidinum [CHINOIDINE, QUINOIDINE].—A mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous, obtained as a by-product in the manu-

facture of the crystallizable alkaloids from cinchona, gr. ij.-ʒ iss. 0.13-6.

Chinoline.—A derivative of Cinchona, now made synthetically, ♏ iij.-x. 0.20-0.65

Chirata [CHIRETTA].—*Ophelia Chirata* (N. O. *Gentianaceæ*), gr. xx. 1.30

Extractum Chiratæ Fluidum, ♏ xv.-xxx. 1.-2.

Tinctura Chiratæ (10%), ʒ i.-ij. 4.-8.

Chloral [CHLORAL HYDRATE, CHLORAL].—Colorless, transparent crystals; v. s. in water and alcohol, gr. v.-xx. 0.30-1.30

Chloral Butylicum [BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE, CROTON-CHLORAL].—Crystalline scales; sp. s. in water, v. s. in alcohol, gr. ij.-xv. 0.13-1.

Chloroformum Purificatum [PURIFIED CHLOROFORM].—A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, ♏ xv.-lx. 1.-4.

Mistura Chloroformi (Chloroform, 8; Camphor, 2; fresh yolk of egg, 10; Water, 80), ℥ ss.-1. 15.-30.

Spiritus Chloroformi (10%), ♏ xxx.-lx. 2.-4.

Chloroformum Venale [COMMERCIAL CHLOROFORM]; Ext. use.

Linimentum Chloroformi (Chloroform, 40; Soap Liniment, 60), Ext. use.

Chondrus [IRISH MOSS].—*Chondrus crispus* and *Chondrus mammilosus* (N. O. *Algæ*).

For every four hours in Light
Unless fouled — in Bright to

Chrysarobinum [CHRYSAROBIN, CHRYSOPHANIC ACID].—A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa-powder. An orange-yellow powder; ins. in water or alcohol (see *Araroba*),

gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–ij. 0.006–0.13

Unguentum Chrysarobini (Chrysarobin, 10; Benzoinated Lard, 90), Ext. use.

Cimicifuga [BLACK SNAKEROOT, BLACK COHOSH].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), gr. xx.–xxx. 1.30–2.

Extractum Cimicifugæ Fluidum,

ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Cimicifugæ, ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.

Cinchona [CINCHONA, PERUVIAN BARK].—The bark of any species of *Cinchona* (N. O. *Rubiaceæ*) containing at least 3 per cent of its peculiar alkaloids, gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4·

Infusum Cinchonæ (6%), ℥ i.–iv. 30.–120.

Cinchona Flava [YELLOW CINCHONA, CALISAYA BARK].—The bark of the trunk of *Cinchona Calisaya*, containing at least 2 per cent of Quinine, gr. xxx.–lx. 2.–4.

Extractum Cinchonæ, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum,

♏ xxx.–lx. 2.–4.

Tinctura Cinchonæ (20%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Cinchona Rubra [RED CINCHONA].—The bark of the trunk of *Cinchona succiruba*, containing at least 2 per cent of quinine, gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita (Cinchona, Glycerin, āā 10; Bitter Orange Peel, 8; Serpentaria, 2; Alcohol, to 100) (Huxham's Tincture), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Warburg's Tincture. A largely used preparation, consisting of quinine and various bitters and aromatics in solution, ʒ i.–ʒ i. 4.–30.

Alkaloids and Alkaloidal Salts of Cinchona:

Cinchonidinæ Sulphas. White, silky needles; S. in 100 parts water and 71 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Cinchonina. White crystals; alm. ins. in water; S. in 110 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Cinchoninæ Sulphas. White needles; S. in 70 parts water and in 6 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Quinidinæ Sulphas. White needles; S. in 100 parts water and in 8 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Quinina. A white, amorphous powder; S. in 1,600 parts water and in 6 parts alcohol, gr. i.–lx. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Bisulphas. Colorless, clear crystals; S. in about 10 parts water and in 32 parts alcohol, gr. i.–lx. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Hydrobromas. Colorless, lustrous needles; S. in 16 parts water and in 3 parts alcohol, gr. i.–lx. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Hydrochloras. White, lustrous needles; S. in 34 parts water and in 3 parts alcohol, gr. i.–lx. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Sulphas. Snow-white crystals; S. in 740 parts water and in 65 parts alcohol, gr. i.–lx. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Valerianas. White, pearly crystals; S. in 100 parts water and in 5 parts alcohol, gr. i.–lx. 0.065–4.

Chinoidinum (see *Chinoidine*).

Cinnamomum [CINNAMON].—The inner bark of the shoots of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Oleum Cinnamomi, ♏ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Aqua Cinnamomi, ʒ ss.–ij. 16.–60.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, Flavoring.

Pulvis Aromaticus (see *Cardamom*).

Tinctura Cinnamomi (10%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Cocaina (Hydrochlorate most commonly used).—An alkaloid from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, gr. 1/8–i. 0.008–0.065.

Cocculus Indicus.—The fruit of *Menispermum Cocculus* (see *Picrotoxin*), Ext. use,

Coccus [COCHINEAL].—The dried female of *Coccus cacti* (Class *Insecta*), gr. ⅓ 0.020

Colchici Radix [COLCHICUM ROOT, MEADOW SAFFRON ROOT].—The corm of *Colchicum autumnale* (N. O. *Melanthaceæ*), gr. ij.–viij. 0.13 0.50

Extractum Colchici Radicis, gr. ½–2. 0.030–0.13

Extractum Colchici Radicis Fluidum, ♏ ij.–viij. 0.13–0.50

Vinum Colchici Radicis (40%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Colchici Semen [COLCHICUM SEED].—The seed of *Colchicum autumnale*, gr. ij.–viij. 0.13–0.50

Extractum Colchici Seminis Fluidum, ♏ ij.–viij. 0.13–0.50

Tinctura Colchici, ♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Vinum Colchici Seminis, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Collodium [COLLODION] (Pyroxylin, 4; Stronger Ether, 70; Alcohol, 26), Ext. use.

Collodium Flexile (Collodion, 92; Canada Turpentine, 5; Castor Oil, 3), Ext. use.

Collodium Stypticum (see *Tannic Acid*).

Collodium cum Cantharide (see *Cantharides*).

Colocynthis [COLOCYNTH, BITTER CUCUMBER].

—The fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*), deprived of its rind,

gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Extractum Colocynthidis,

gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum,

gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Condurango.—The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango*,

gr. xx.–xl. 1.30–2.60

Conium [HEMLOCK].—The full-grown fruit of *Conium Maculatum* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), gathered while green,

gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Abstractum Conii, gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Extractum Conii Alcoholicum,

gr. ½–ij. 0.03–0.13

Extractum Conii Fluidum,

♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Tinctura Conii (15%), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Convallaria [LILY OF THE VALLEY].—*Convallaria Majalis* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*).

Extractum Convallariæ Fluidum, ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Copaiba [BALSAM OF COPAIBA].—The oleoresin of *Copaifera Langsdorfii*, and of other species of *Copaifera* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*),

♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Massa Copaibæ (Copaiba, 94; Magnesia, 6),

♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Oleum Copaibæ, ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Resina Copaibæ, ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Coriandrum [CORIANDER].—The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Oleum Coriandri, ♏ i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Cornus [DOGWOOD].—The bark of the root of *Cornus Florida* (N. O. *Cornaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Corni Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Coto Bark.—The bark of an unknown South American tree, gr. i.–viij. 0.065–0.50

Creasotum [CREASOTE].—A product of the distillation of wood-tar, ♏ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Aqua Creasoti (1%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Creta Præparata [PREPARED CHALK].—A white, amorphous powder; ins. in alcohol or water, gr. x.–xl. 0.65–2.65

Hydrargyrum cum Creta (see *Hydrargyrum*).

Pulvis Cretæ Compositus (Prepared Chalk, 30; Acacia, 20; Sugar, 50), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Mistura Cretæ (Compound Chalk Powder, 20; Cinnamon Water and Water, āā 40), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Trochisci Cretæ (4 grains), 1–5

Crocus [SAFFRON].—The stigmas of *Crocus sativus* (N. O. *Iridaceæ*),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Tinctura Croci (10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Cubeba [CUBEB].—The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis* (N. O. *Piperaceæ*),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Extractum Cubebæ Fluidum,
♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Oleoresina Cubebæ, ♏ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.
Trochisci Cubebæ (½ grain), 1–5
Oleum Cubebæ, ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2
Tinctura Cubebæ, (10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Cupri Acetas [ACETATE COPPER, VERDIGRIS].—Green crystals; S. in 15 parts water and 135 parts alcohol, gr. ⅕–½ 0.012–0.030
Cupri Sulphas. Blue crystals; S. in 2.6 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. ¼–x. 0.016–0.65

Cusparia [CUSPARIA BARK, ANGOSTURA BARK],
gr. x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

Cydonium [QUINCE SEED].—The seed of *Cydonia vulgaris* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).
Mucilago Cydonii (2%), Vehicle.

Cypripedium [LADIES' SLIPPER],
gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Extractum Cypripedii Fluidum,
♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Digitalis [DIGITALIS, FOXGLOVE].—The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*), collected from plants of the second year's growth,

gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.130

Abstractum Digitalis, gr. ½–i. 0.030–0.065

Extractum Digitalis, gr. ¼–½. 0.016–0.030

Extractum Digitalis Fluidum,

♏ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Infusum Digitalis, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Tinctura Digitalis (15%), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Digitalinum [Digitalin]. A complex principle of uncertain strength, gr. 1/60–1/30 0.001–0.002

Duboisia.—The leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*).

Extractum Duboisiæ, gr. 1/6–1/4 0.010–0.016

Tinctura Duboisiæ, ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Duboisine (sulphate), gr. 1/120–1/60 0.0005–0.001

Dulcamara [BITTERSWEET]. — The young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Dulcamara Fluidum,

ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Elaterinum [ELATERIN].—A neutral principle extracted from Elaterium, a substance deposited from the juice of the fruit of *Ecbalium Elaterium* (N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*), gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ 0.003–0.006

Trituratio Elaterini, gr. ½–i. 0.03–0.06

Ergota [SECALE CORNUTUM, ERGOT OF RYE, SPURRED RYE].—The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (N. O. *Fungi*) replacing the grain of *Secale cereale* (N. O. *Gramineæ*), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum, ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Extractum Ergotæ, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Vinum Ergotæ (15%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Erythrophlæum [CASCA BARK, SASSY BARK, ORDEAL BARK].—Bark of *Erythrophlœum Guinense*.

Extractum Erythrophlæum Fluidum. ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Erythroxylon [COCA].—The leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* (N. O. *Erythroxylaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Erythroxyli Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Ethidene Dichloride.—A colorless, volatile liquid obtained in the manufacture of chloral, ʒ iv. by Inhalation.

Ethyl Bromide [HYDROBROMIC ETHER], ♏ x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Ethyl Iodide [HYDRIODIC ETHER], ♏ xv. by Inhalation.

Eucalyptus [EUCALYPTUS].—The leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*), collected from rather old trees, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Eucalypti Fluidum, ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Oleum Eucalypti, ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Euonymus [WAHOO, SPINDLE-TREE, BURNING

BUSH].—The bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus* (N. O. *Celastraceæ*).

Extractum Euonymi, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Eupatorium [THOROUGHWORT, BONESET, INDIAN SAGE].—The leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (N. O. *Compositæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Eupatorii Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Fel Bovis [OX GALL].—The fresh gall of *Bos Taurus* (Class *Mammalia*).

Fel Bovis Inspissatum, gr. x. 0.65

Fel Bovis Purificatum, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Ferrum [IRON].—Metallic Iron, in the form of wire.

Ferrum Reductum [Reduced Iron, Iron by Hydrogen], gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Liquor Ferri Acetatis (33% of the Anhydrous Salt), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis (50% of the Solution), ♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis [Basham's Mixture] (Tr. Chlor. Iron, 2; Dil. Acetic Acid, 3; Liq. Ammon. Acet., 20; Elixir Orange, 10; Syrup, 15; Water, 50), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidi (10%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Massa Ferri Carbonas [Vallet's Mass] (nearly 100% Carbonate of Iron), gr. iij.-v. 0.20–0.30

Mistura Ferri Composita [Griffith's Mixture] (nearly gr. 3 Carbonate of Iron to ℥ 1), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ (Myrrh, gr. 150; Carbonate of Sodium, gr. 75; Sulphate of Iron, gr. 75; Syrup, q. s.; to make 100 pills), 1–3

Ferri Chloridum. Orange-yellow, crystalline pieces; v. s. in water and alcohol, gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Liquor Ferri Chloridi (37.8%), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi (35% of the Solution), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Ferri Citras. Transparent, garnet-red scales; S. in water; ins. in alcohol.

Liquor Ferri Citratis (35.5%), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Vinum Ferri Citratis (Citrate of Iron and Ammonium, 4%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Ferri et Quininæ Citras. Transparent, reddish-brown scales; S. in water; sp. s. in alcohol, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Liquor Ferri et Quininæ Citratis (about 6% Quinine), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Vinum Ferri Amarum (8% of the preceding Solution), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Ferri et Ammonii Citras. Transparent, garnet-red, deliquescent scales; S. in water; ins. in alcohol, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Ferri et Strychninæ Citras. Transparent, garnet-red, deliquescent scales; S. in water; sp. s. in alcohol, gr. i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Ferri Hypophosphis. A grayish-white powder; sp. s. in water, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Syrupus Hypophosphitum cum Ferro (see *Hypophosphite Calcium*).

Ferri Iodidum Saccharatum. A yellowish-white powder; S. in 7 parts water, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi [Blancard's Pills] (nearly 1½ grains Iodide of Iron), 1–3

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi (10%), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Ferri Lactas. Pale, greenish-white grain; S. in 40 parts water, alm. ins. in alcohol, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Liquor Ferri Nitratis (about 6% of the Salt), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Ferri Oxalas. A pale-yellow, crystalline powder; v. sp. s. in water,

gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Ferri Oxidum Hydratum. A brown-red magma; ins. in water or alcohol,

℥ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Emplastrum Ferri [Strengthening Plaster],

Ext. use.

Trochisci Ferri (5 grains each), 1–5

Ferri Oxidum Hydratum cum Magnesia,

℥ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Ferri Phosphas. Bright green, transparent scales; v. s. in water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Syrupus Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum (about gr. 6.3 each Phosphate Iron and Quinine, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ Strychnine, 38 minims Phosphoric Acid to ℥ i.),

℥ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Ferri Pyrophosphas. Apple-green, transparent scales; v. s. in water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Ferri Sulphas [Green Vitriol]. Pale, bluish-green, efflorescent prisms; S. in 1.8 parts water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus. A grayish-white powder; S. in water,

gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri (see *Aloes*).

Ferri Sulphas Præcipitatus. A pale bluish-green, crystalline powder; S. in 1.8 parts water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis [Solution of Basic Ferric Sulphate, Monsel's solution] (43.7% of the salt), ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis [Solution of Normal Ferric Sulphate] (28.7% of the salt),

Not used internally.

Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas [Iron Alum]. Pale-violet, efflorescent crystals; S. in 3 parts water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Blaud's Pills (Ferri Sulph. and Potass. Carb., āā 1 part), 1–5

Ferri et Ammonii Tartras. Transparent scales, garnet red to yellowish brown; v. s. in water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Ferri et Potassii Tartras. Transparent, garnet scales; v. s. in water, ins. in alcohol,

gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Ferri Valerianas. A dark tile-red, amor-

phous powder; ins. in cold water, dec. by hot water, v. s. in alcohol,
gr. i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Ficus [FIG].—The fleshy receptacle of *Ficus Carica* (N. O. *Urticaceæ*).

Fœniculum [FENNEL].—The fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Oleum Fœniculi, ♏ v. x. 0.30–0.65

Aqua Fœniculi, Vehicle.

Frangula [BUCKTHORN].—The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula* (N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*), collected at least one year before use,
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Frangulæ Fluidum,
♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Galbanum [GALBANUM].—A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Emplastrum Asafœtidæ (see *Asafetida*).

Emplastrum Galbani.

Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ (see *Asafetida*).

Galla [NUTGALL].—Excrescences on *Quercus lusitanica*, var. *infectoria*, caused by punctures and deposited ova of an insect,
gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Tinctura Gallæ, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Unguentum Gallæ, Ext. use.

Gaultheria [WINTERGREEN, PARTRIDGE-BERRY, BOXBERRY, CHICKERBERRY].—The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens* (N. O. *Ericacea*).

Oleum Gaultheriæ, ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Spiritus Gaultheriæ, ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Gelsemium [YELLOW JASMINE].—The rhizome and Rootlets of *Gelsemium sempervirens* (N. O. *Loganiaceæ*), gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Extractum Gelsemii Fluidum, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Tinctura Gelsemii (15%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Gentiana [GENTIAN].—The root *Gentiana lutea* (N. O. *Gentianaceæ*).

Extractum Gentianæ, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum, ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita (Gentian, 8; Cardamom, 2; Bitter Orange Peel, 4; Dilute Alcohol to 100), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Geranium [CRANESBILL].—The rhizome of *Geranium maculatum* (N. O. *Geraniaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Geranii Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Glycerinum [GLYCERIN] (not less than 94% absolute glycerin), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Glyceritum Amyli (see *Starch*).

Glyceritum Vitelli [Glyconin] (Yolk of Egg, 45; Glycerin, 55), Vehicle.

Glycyrrhiza [LIQUORICE ROOT].—The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, Excipient.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii (see *Opium*).

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum, Excipient.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita [Brown Mixture] (12 parts paregoric, 6 Wine Antimony, and 3 parts Sweet Spirits Nitre in 100 parts with flavoring agents), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus (Senna, 18; Liquorice, 16; Fennel and Washed Sulphur, āā 8; Sugar, 50), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Gossypii Radicis Cortex [COTTON-ROOT BARK].—The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and of other species of *Gossypium* (N. O. *Malvaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Gossypii Radicis Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Gossypium [COTTON, PURIFIED COTTON, ABSOR-

BENT COTTON].—The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and other species of G. purified and deprived of fat.

Pyroxylinum [Soluble Gun Cotton].

Collodium (see *Collodion*).

Oleum Gossypii Seminis (Cotton-seed Oil). A fixed oil expressed from cotton-seed and purified, Vehicle.

Linimentum Ammoniæ,
Linimentum Calcis,
Linimentum Camphoræ,
Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis, } Ext. use.

Granatum [POMEGRANATE].—The bark of the root of *Punica Granatum* (N. O. *Granaceæ*), gr. xx.–xxx. 1.30–2.

Grindelia [GRINDELIA].—The leaves and tops of *Grindelia robusta* (N. O. *Compositæ*), gr. xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Extractum Grindeliæ Fluidum, ♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Guaiaci Lignum [GUAIAC WOOD].—The heart-wood of *Guaiacum officinale* and of *Guaiacum sanctum* (N. O. *Zygophyllaceæ*).

Guaiaci Resina [GUAIAC].

Tinctura Guaiaci (20%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata (Guaiac, 20; Sp. Ammon. Arom. to 100), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Guarana [GUARANA].—A dried paste prepared from the crushed leaves of *Paullinia sorbilis* (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*),

gr. xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Extractum Guaranæ Fluidum,

♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Gutta Percha [GUTTA PERCHA].—The concrete exudation of *Isonandra Gutta* (N. O. *Sapotaceæ*),

Liquor Gutta Perchæ, Ext. use.

Hæmatoxylon [LOGWOOD].—The heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), ʒ i. 4.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli,

gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Hamamelis [WITCH HAZEL].—The leaves of *Hamamelis virginica* (N. O. *Hamamelaceæ*), collected in autumn,

gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Hamamelidis Fluidum,

♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Hedeoma [PENNYROYAL].—The leaves and tops of *Hedeoma pulegioides* (N. O. *Labiatæ*).

Oleum Hedeomæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Hirudo [THE LEECH], Ext. use.

Humulus [HOPS].—The strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* (N. O. *Urticaceæ*).

Tinctura Humuli (20%), ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.

Lupulinum. The glandular powder separated from the strobiles of hops, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Lupulini Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Oleoresina Lupulini, ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Hydrargyrum [MERCURY, QUICKSILVER].

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, Ext. use.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri (Lead Plaster, 50; Mercury, 30; Olive Oil and Resin, āā 10), Ext. use.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta (Prepared Chalk, 50; Mercury, 38; Sugar of Milk, 12), gr. i.–xx. 0.065–1.30

Massa Hydrargyri [Blue Mass, Blue Pill] (33% Mercury), gr. iij.–xx. 0.20–0.65

Unguentum Hydrargyri [Blue Ointment] [nearly 80% Mercury), Ext. use.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum [White Precipitate].—A white powder; ins. in water or alcohol.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati (10%), Ext. use.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum [Corrosive Sublimate, Mercuric Chloride]. Colorless crystals; S. in 16 parts water, 3 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{12}$. 0.002–0.005

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite [Calomel, Mercurous Chloride]. A white powder ins. in water or alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–x. 0.003–0.65

Pilulæ Antimonii Compositæ (see *Antimony*).

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ (Ex. Colocynth. Comp., gr. 1.3; Abstract Jalap and Calomel, āā gr. 1; Gamboge, $\frac{1}{4}$), 1–3

Hydrargyri Cyanidum [Mercuric Cyanide]. Colorless or white crystals; S. in 12.1 parts water and in 15 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{1}$- – $\frac{1}{8}$. 0.004–0.008

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum [Biniodide of Mercury, Mercuric Iodide]. Scarlet-red crystals alm. ins. in water; S. in 130 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$. 0.002–0.006

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (see *Arsenic*).

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride [Protoidide of Mercury, Mercurous Iodide]. A dull-green powder alm. ins. in water; ins. in alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–ij. 0.016–0.13

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis. A nearly 50% solution of mercuric nitrate with some pure nitric acid, Ext. use.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis [Citrine Ointment], Ext. use.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum [Yellow Mercurous Oxide]. A light orange-yellow powder; ins. in water or alcohol, Ext. use.

Oleatum Hydrargyri (10% of the yellow oxide), Ext. use.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi (10%), Ext. use.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum [Red Precipitate, Red Mercuric Oxide]. Orange-red scales; ins. in water or alcohol,

gr. $\frac{1}{10}$. 0.006

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri (10%), Ext. use.

Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus [Basic Mercuric Sulphate, Turpeth Mineral]. A lemon-yellow powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–v. 0.030–0.30

Hydrargyri Sulphidum Rubrum [Red Mercuric Sulphide, Cinnabar]. Brilliant, dark-red masses; ins. in water or alcohol,

gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Hydrastis [Golden Seal, Yellow Root, Indian Dye].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis* (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Hydrastis (20%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Hyoscyamus [HENBANE].—The leaves of *Hyoscyamus Niger* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*) from plants of two years' growth,
gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Abstractum Hyoscyami,
gr. ij.–v. 0.130–0.30

Extractum Hyoscyami Alcoholicum,
gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum,
♏ v.–x. 0.300–0.65

Tinctura Hyoscyami (15%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas [Sulphate of Hyoscyamine]. The sulphate of an alkaloid from Hyoscyamus. Small golden-yellow crystals; v. s. in water and alcohol,
gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{40}$ 0.001–0.0016

Ichthyocolla [ISINGLASS].—The swimming bladder of *Acipenser Huso* and of other species of *Acipenser* (Class *Pisces*),
Ext. use.

Emplastrum Ichthyocollæ [Court Plaster],
Ext. use.

Ichthyol.—A preparation obtained from a bitumen of the Tyrol; contains 10% sulphur, Ext. use.

Ignatia [BEAN OF ST. IGNATIUS].—The seed of *Strychnos Ignatii* (N. O. *Loganiaceæ*),
gr. ½–ij. 0.030–0.13

Abstractum Ignatiæ, gr. ½–ij. 0.030–0.13
Tinctura Ignatiæ (10%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Illicium [STAR-ANISE].—The fruit of *Illicium anisatum* (N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*). A source of oil of anise.

Inula [ELECAMPANE].—The root of *Inula Helenium* (N. O. *Compositæ*),
gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Iodum [IODINE].—Bluish-black plates of a metallic lustre; sp. s. in water, S. in 11 parts alcohol, gr. ¼ 0.016

Liquor Iodi Compositus [Lugol's Solution] (Iodine, 5; Iodide Potash, 10; Distilled Water, 85), ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65
Tinctura Iodi (8%), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Unguentum Iodi (4%), Ext. use.

The officinal Iodides are:

Iodide of Ammonium.
Iodide of Arsenic.
Iodide of Lead.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodide of Silver.
Iodide of Sodium.
Iodide of Sulphur.
Iodide of Zinc.
Iodized Starch.

Iodoformum [IODOFORM].—Lemon-yellow crys-

tals; ins. in water, S. in 80 parts alcohol,
gr. i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Unguentum Iodoformi (10% Iodoform),
Ext. use.

Ipecacuanha [IPECAC].—The root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha* (N. O. *Rubiaceæ*),
gr. xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Fluidum,
ɱ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ (5%), ʒ ss.–iv. 2.–15.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii (see *Opium*).

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (7%), ɱ x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii (see *Opium*).

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ, 1–5

Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ (see *Opium*).

Iris [BLUE FLAG].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Iris versicolor* (N. O. *Iridaceæ*),
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Iridis, gr. i.–iij. 0·065–0.20

Extractum Iridis Fluidum,
ɱ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Jalapa [JALAP].—The tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga* (N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*).

Abstractum Jalapæ, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ (see *Calomel*).

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus (Jalap, 35; Cream of Tartar, 65), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Resinæ Jalapæ, gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Juglans [BUTTERNUT].—The inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea* (N. O. *Juglandaceæ*), collected in autumn.

Extractum Juglandis, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Juniperus [JUNIPER].—The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (N. O. *Coniferæ*),

Oleum Juniperi, ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Spiritus Juniperi (3%), ʒ ss.–1. 2.–4.

Spiritus Juniperi Compositus (2%), ʒ ij.–iv. 8.–15.

Kairina.—An artificial alkaloid prepared from chinoline, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Kamala [KAMALA, ROTTLERA, *Pharm.* 1870].—The glands and hairs from the capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Kino [KINO].—The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Tinctura Kino (10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Koumiss [KUMYSS].—Fermented Mare's milk; prepared in U. S. from fermented Cow's milk, Food.

Krameria [RHATANY].—The root of *Krameria triandra* and of *Krameria tomentosa* (N. O. *Polygalaceæ*), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Krameriæ, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Trochisci Krameriæ (1 grain), 1–5
Extractum Krameriæ Fluidum,
♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Syrupus Krameriæ (35%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15
Tinctura Krameriæ (20% Krameriæ),
ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Lactucarium [LETTUCE].—The concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa* (N. O. *Compositæ*), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Extractum Lactucarii Fluidum,
♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Syrupus Lactucarii (5%), ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.

Lanolin.—A cholesterin fat from sheep's wool, Ext. use.

Lappa [BURDOCK].—The root of *Lappa officinalis* (N. O. *Compositæ*), ʒ i. 4.

Lavandula [LAVENDER].—The flower of *Lavandula vera* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), Perfume.
Oleum Lavandulæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.130–0.30
Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita,
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Oleum Lavandulæ Florum. A volatile oil from fresh lavender, Perfume.
Spiritus Lavandulæ, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Odoratus (*Cologne Water*).
Vinum Aromaticum (see *Absinthium*).

Leptandra [CULVER'S ROOT].—The rhizome

and rootlets of *Leptandra virginica* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*). ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Leptandræ, gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Extractum Leptandræ Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Limonis Cortex [LEMON PEEL].—The rind of the recent fruit of *Citrus Limonum* (N. O. *Aurantiaceæ*).

Oleum Limonis, Flavoring.

Spiritus Limonis, Flavoring.

Syrupus Acidi Citrici (see *Citric Acid*).

Limonis Succus [LEMON JUICE].—The freshly expressed juice of the ripe lemon, ℥ i.–iv. 30.–120.

Mistura Potassii Citratis (see *Potassium*).

Syrupus Limonis, Flavoring; vehicle.

Linum [FLAXSEED, LINSEED], Ext. use.

Oleum Lini, Ext. use.

Lithii Benzoas [BENZOATE OF LITHIUM].—A white powder; S. in 4 parts water, 12 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Lithii Bromidum. A white, granular, deliquescent salt; v. s. in water and alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Lithii Carbonas. A white powder; S. in 130 parts water; ins. in alcohol, gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Lithii Citras. A white, deliquescent powder; S. in 5.5 parts water; sp. s. in alcohol,
gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Lithii Salicylas. A white, deliquescent powder; v. s. in water and alcohol,
gr. v.–xxx. 0.30 2.

Lobelia [LOBELIA, INDIAN TOBACCO].—The leaves and tops of *Lobelia inflata* (N. O. *Lobeliaceæ*) collected after a portion of the capsules have become inflated,
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Acetum Lobeliæ (10%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4

Extractum Lobeliæ Fluidum,
♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Tinctura Lobeliæ (20%), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Lycopodium [LYCOPODIUM].—The sporules of *Lycopodium clavatum* and of other species of *Lycopodium* (N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*),
Ext. use.

Macis [MACE].—The arillus of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans* (N. O. *Myristicaceæ*),
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Magnesia [MAGNESIA, LIGHT MAGNESIA].—A white, very light powder; alm. ins. in water; ins. in alcohol, ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Ferri Oxidum Hydratum cum Magnesia, (see *Iron*).

Pulvis Rhei Compositus (see *Rhubarb*).
Trochisci Magnesiæ (3 grains), 1–5
Magnesia Ponderosa [Heavy Magnesia]. A dense, white powder; alm. ins. in water; ins. in alcohol, ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.
Magnesii Carbonas. A light, white powder; alm. ins. in water; ins. in alcohol, ʒ ss.–ij. 2–8
Mistura Magnesiæ et Asafœtidæ [Dewee's carminative] Magnes. Carb., 5; Tr. Asafœtid., 7; Tr. Opium, 1; Sugar, 10; Water, q. s. ad 100), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Magnesii Citras Granulatus. A white, coarsely granular, deliquescent salt; S. in 2 parts water, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Liquor Magnesii Citratis, ℥ ij.–viij. 60.–240.
Magnesii Sulphas [Epsom Salt]. Colorless, efflorescent crystals; v. s. in water, ʒ ij.–viij. 8.–80.
Infusum Sennæ Compositum (see *Senna*).
Magnesii Sulphis. A white powder; S. in 20 parts water; ins. in alcohol, gr. xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Magnolia [Magnolia].—The bark of *Magnolia glauca* and other species of *Magnolia* (N. O. *Magnoliaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Maltum [Malt].—The seed of *Hordeum disti-*

chum (N. O. *Graminaceæ*) caused to germinate by artificial means, and then dried.

Extractum Malti, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Mangani Oxidum Nigrum [BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE].—A grayish-black powder; ins. in water or alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Mangani Sulphas. Colorless or pale rose-colored crystals; v. s. in water; ins. in alcohol. gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Potassii Permanganas (see *Potassium*).

Manna [MANNA].—The concrete saccharine exudation of *Fraxinus Ornus* (N. O. *Oleaceæ*), ʒ i.–viij. 4.–30.

Infusum Sennæ Compositum (see *Senna*).

Marrubium [HOREHOUND].—The leaves and tops of *Marrubium vulgare*) (N. O. *Labiatæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Mastische [MASTIC].—A concrete, resinous exudation from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (N. O. *Terebinthaceæ*).

Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches (see *Aloes*).

Matico [MATICO].—The leaves of *Artanthe elongata* (N. O. *Piperaceæ*, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Matico Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Matico (10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Matricaria [GERMAN CHAMOMILE].—The flower heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla* (N. O. *Compositæ*), Ext. use.

Mel [HONEY].—A saccharine secretion deposited in the honey-comb by *Apis mellifica* (class *Insecta*), Vehicle.

Mel Despumatum [Clarified Honey], Vehicle.

Confectio Rosæ, Vehicle.

Mel Rosæ, Vehicle.

Melissa [BALM].—The leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), Flavoring.

Menispermum [CANADIAN WORMSEED].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum canadense* (N. O. *Menispermaceæ*), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Mentha Piperita [PEPPERMINT].—The leaves and tops of *Mentha piperita* (N. O. *Labiatæ*)

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, ʒ ss.–ij. 15.–60.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, ♏ x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ, 1–5

Menthol [PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR].—A stearoptene from Peppermint Oil, Ext. use.

Mentha Viridis [SPEARMINT].—The leaves and tops of *Mentha viridis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*).

Oleum Menthæ Viridis, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Aqua Menthæ Viridis, ʒ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Spiritus Menthæ Viridis, ♏ x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

Methylene Bichloride, Anæsthetic.

Mezereum [MEZEREUM].—The bark of Daphne Mezereum and of other species of *Daphne* (N. O. *Thymelaceæ*).

Extractum Mezerei, Ext. use.
Extractum Mezerei Fluidum, Ext. use.
Unguentum Mezerei, Ext. use.
Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum (see *Sarsaparilla*).
Extractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum (see *Sarsaparilla*).

Moschus [MUSK].—The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus* (class *Mammalia*), gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Tinctura Moschi (10%), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Muscarina.—The active principle of poisonous fungi; prepared from *Amonita muscaria*, gr. ⅓–½. 0.020–0.030

Myristica [NUTMEG].—The kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans* (N. O. *Myristicaceæ*), deprived of its testa.

Oleum Myristicæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Spiritus Myristicæ, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Pulvis Aromaticus (see *Cardamom*).

Myrrha [MYRRH].—A gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrha* (N. O. *Brusicaceæ*), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Tinctura Myrrhæ (20%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, } see *Aloes*.
Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, }

Naphthalin.—Prepared from Tar. Colorless crystals; ins. in water; sp. s. in alcohol, gr. i.–viij. 0.065–0.50

Naphthol.—A derivative of Naphthalin. White crystals; sp. s. in water; S. in alcohol and in olive oil, Ext. use.

Nectandra [BEBEERU BARK].—The bark of *Nectandra rodiace*, the greenheart tree.
Bebeeriæ Sulphas. The sulphate of an alkaloid from Bebeeru bark, gr. i.–x. 0.065–0.65

Nitrogen Monoxide [LAUGHING GAS]. Anæsthetic.

Nitro-Glycerinum [NITRO-GLYCERIN, GLONOIN].—A clear, oily liquid; ins. in water; S. in alcohol.
Liquor Nitro-glycerini (1% in alcohol), ♏ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Nux Vomica [NUX VOMICA, POISON NUT, QUAKER BUTTONS].—The seed of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* (N. O. *Loganiaceæ*), gr. i.–iv. 0.065–0.25
Abstractum Nucis Vomicæ, gr. ½–ij. 0.030–0.13

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ,
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.016–0.030

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Fluidum,
♏ i.–iv. 0.065–0.25

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ, ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Strychnina. Colorless crystals; S. in 6,700 parts water, in 110 parts alcohol,
gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$. 0.001–0.005

Strychninæ Sulphas. Colorless or white efflorescent crystals; S. in 10 parts water and 60 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{12}$. 0.001–0.005

Oleum Bergamii [OIL OF BERGAMOT].—A volatile oil from the rind of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Bergamia* (N. O. *Aurantiaceæ*),
Perfume.

Spiritus Odoratus [Cologne Water].

Oleum Cajuputi [OIL OF CAJEPUT].—A volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Cajuputi* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*),
♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Oleum Chaulmoograe.—A fixed oil from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Oleum Erigerontis [OIL OF FLEABANE].—A volatile oil distilled from the fresh, flowering herb of *Erigeron canadensis* [N. O. *Compositæ*), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Oleum Morrhuæ [COD-LIVER OIL].—A fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus*

Morrhuæ, or other species of *Gadus* (Class *Pisces*), ʒ i.–ℨ i. 4.–30.

Oleum Myrciæ [OIL OF BAY].—A volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Myrcia acris* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Spiritus Myrciæ [Bay Rum], Ext. use.

Oleum Olivæ [OLIVE OIL].—A fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa* (N. O. *Oleaceæ*), ʒ i.–ℨ i. 4.–30.

Emplastrum Plumbi, } (see *Lead.*)
Unguentum Diachylon, }

Oleum Ricini [CASTOR OIL].—A fixed oil from the seed of *Ricinus communis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), ʒ i.–ℨ i. 4.–30.

Oleum Rutæ [OIL OF RUE].—A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (N. O. *Rutaceæ*), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Oleum Sesami [BENNÉ OIL].—A fixed oil from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum* (N. O. *Pedaliaceæ*), Ext. use.

Oleum Succini [OIL OF AMBER].—A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of amber, ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Oleum Theobromæ [BUTTER OF CACAO].—A fixed oil from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao* (N. O. *Sterculeaceæ*),

Suppositories and Ext. use.

Oleum Thymi [OIL OF THYME].—A volatile oil distilled from *Thymus vulgaris* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Oleum Tiglii [CROTON OIL].—A fixed oil from the seed of *Croton Tiglium* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), ♏ ½–ij. 0.030–0.130

Opium [OPIUM].—The concrete, milky exudation obtained in Asia Minor by incising the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (N. O. *Papaveraceæ*), gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Opii Pulvis (Opium dried and powdered), gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Acetum Opii (10%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Pilulæ Opii (1 grain), 1–2

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii [Dover's Powder] (Ipecac and Opium, āā 1; Sugar of Milk, 8), gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Tinctura Opii (10%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Mistura Magnesiæ et Asafœtidæ (see *Magnesia*).

Tinctura Opii Deodorata, ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii [Fluid Dover's Powder] (10 minims contain gr. 1 each Ipecac and Opium), ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Tinctura Opii Camphorata [Paregoric] (nearly gr. ij. opium to ℥ i.), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita (see *Glycyrrhiza*).

Vinum Opii (10%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Extractum Opii, gr. ss.–i. 0.03–0.065

Emplastrum Opii, Ext. use.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii ($\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Extract Opium), 1–5

Alkaloids and Alkaloidal Salts of Opium:

Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras (see *Apomorphine*).

Codeina (see *Codeine*).

Morphina. Colorless or white crystals; v. s. in water, S. in 100 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.008–0.016

Morphinæ Acetas. A white or yellowish-white powder; S. in 12 parts water and in 6 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.008–0.016

Morphinæ Hydrochloras. White, feathery crystals; S. in 24 parts water and in 63 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.008–0.016

Morphinæ Sulphas. White, feathery crystals; S. in 24 parts water and in 702 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.008–0.016

Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus [Tully's Powder] (Morph. Sulph., gr. 1; Camphor, Liquorice, Calcii Carb. præcip., āā gr. 20), gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ ($\frac{1}{20}$ gr.), 1-5

U. S. Solution of Morphine (1 grain to ʒ 1), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Magendie's Solution of Morphine (16 grains to ʒ 1), ♏ iij.–viij. 0.20–0.50

Origanum [Wild Marjoram].—*Origanum vulgare* (N. O. *Labiatæ*).

Vinum Aromaticum, Ext. use.

Pancreatin.—A mixture of digestive ferments obtained from the Pancreas.

Liquor Pancreaticus, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Papain [Papain].—A ferment from the milky juice of *Carica Papaya* (N. O. *Papayaceæ*), Ext. use.

Paraldehyde.—A modification of Aldehyde. A clear liquid, ♏ xx.–ʒ ij. 1.30–8.

Pepo [Pumpkin Seed].—The seed of *Cucurbita Pepo* (N. O. *Cucurbitaceæ*), ʒ i.–ij. 30.–60.

Pepsinum Saccharatum [Pepsin].—The digestive principle of the gastric juice obtained from the gastric mucous membrane of the hog, and mixed with powdered sugar of milk, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Liquor Pepsini (Pepsin, 4; Ac. Hydrochlor., 1.2 in 16 parts), ʒ i.–iv. 4–15

Petrolatum [PETROLEUM OINTMENT, VASELINE, COSMOLINE].—A semi-solid substance consisting of hydrocarbons, obtained from American Petroleum, Ext. use.

Phenol.—(See *Acid, Carbolic*).

Phosphorus [PHOSPHORUS].—A translucent, waxy solid; ins. in water, S. in 350 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ 0.00065–0.003

Oleum Phosphoratum (1%), ♏ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Pilulæ Phosphori ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.), 1–3

Acidum Phosphoricum (see *Phosphoric Acid*).

Physostigma [CALABAR BEAN].—The seed of *Physostigma venenosum* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*).

Extractum Physostigmatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.005–0.016

Tinctura Physostigmatis (10%), ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60

Physostigminæ Salicylas. The salicylate of an alkaloid prepared from *Physostigma*. Colorless crystals; S. in 130 parts water, in 12 parts alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ 0.001–0.003

Phytolacca Bacca [POKE BERRY].—The fruit of *Phytolacca decandra* (N. O. *Phytolaccaceæ*).

Phytolacca Radix [POKE ROOT].—The root of

Phytolacca decandra (N. O. *Phytolaccaciæ*), gr. i.–xxx. 0.065–2.

Picrotoxinum [PICROTOXIN].—A neutral principle extracted from the seeds of *Anamirta panicula* (N. O. *Menispermaceæ*), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ 0.001–0.003

Pilocarpus [JABORANDI].—The leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius* (N. O. *Rutaceæ*), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Extractum Pilocarpi Fluidum, ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras. The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid prepared from *Pilocarpus*. White deliquescent crystals; v. s. in water and alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$. 0.005–0.020

Pimenta [ALLSPICE].—The nearly ripe fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*), gr. x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

Oleum Pimentæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Piper [PEPPER, BLACK PEPPER].—The unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (N. O. *Piperaceæ*), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Oleoresina Piperis, ♏ $\frac{1}{2}$–ij. 0.030–0.13

Piperina [Piperine]. A feebly alkaloidal proximate principle from pepper. gr. i.–x. 0.065–0.65

Pix Burgundica [BURGUNDY PITCH].—The pre-

pared resinous exudation of *Abies excelsa* (N. O. *Coniferæ*), Ext. use.

Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ (Burgundy Pitch, 90; Yellow Wax, 10), Ext. use.

Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide [Warming Plaster], Ext. use.

Pix Canadensis [CANADA PITCH].—The prepared resinous exudation of *Abies canadensis*, Ext. use.

Emplastrum Picis Canadensis (90%), Ext. use.

Pix Liquida [TAR].—An empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of *Pinus palustris* and of other species of *Pinus* (N. O. *Coniferæ*), Ext. use.

Oleum Picis Liquidæ, Ext. use.

Syrupus Picis Liquidæ, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ, Ext. use.

Plumbi Acetas [SUGAR OF LEAD].—Colorless, efflorescent crystals; S. in 1.8 parts water, in 8 parts alcohol, gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.30

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis [Goulard's Extract] (about 25% Subacetate of Lead), Ext. use.

Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis [Goulard's Cerate], Ext. use.

Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis, Ext. use.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus [Lead Water] (3% of the Liq. Plumb. Subac.), Ext. use.

Plumbi Carbonas [White Lead]. A white, opaque powder; ins. in water or alcohol, Ext. use.
Unguentum Plumbi carbonatis (10%), Ext. use.

Plumbi Iodidum. A bright citron-yellow powder; v. sp. s. in water or alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.030–0.016
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi (10%), Ext. use.

Plumbi Nitras. Colorless, transparent, or white crystals; S. in 2 parts water, alm. ins. in alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.016–0.030

Plumbi Oxidum [Litharge]. A reddish-yellow powder; ins. in water or alcohol, Ext. use.
Emplastrum Plumbi [Diachylon Plaster] (Litharge, 32; Olive Oil, 60; Water, 10), Ext. use.
Unguentum Diachylon (Lead Plaster, 60; Olive Oil, 39; Oil Lavender, 1), Ext. use.

Podophyllum [MAY APPLE].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum* (N. O. *Berberidaceæ*), ℥ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Abstractum Podophylli, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Extractum Podophylli, gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.65
Extractum Podophylli Fluidum, ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Resina Podophylli, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.008–0.30

Potassa [POTASSA].—A hard, white, deliquescent solid; S. in 5 parts water, in 2 parts alcohol, Ext. use.
Liquor Potassæ (about 5% Hydrate Potassium), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Potassa cum Calce [Vienna Paste] (Potassa, Lime, āā 50), Ext. use.
Potassa Sulphurata. Irregular pieces of a liver-brown color; S. in 2 parts water, gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Potassii Acetas [ACETATE OF POTASH].—A white, granular, deliquescent powder; S. in 4 parts water and in 2.5 parts alcohol, gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Potassii Bicarbonas. Colorless, transparent crystals; S. in 3.2 parts water, alm. ins. in alcohol, gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Potassii Bichromas. Transparent, orange-red crystals; S. in 10 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.012–0.030

Potassii Bitartras [Cream of Tartar]. Colorless crystals; S. in 210 parts water, v. sp. s. in alcohol, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus (see *Jalap*).

Potassii Bromidum. Colorless, translucent crystals; S. in 1.6 parts water, in 200 parts alcohol, gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Potassii Carbonas. A white, granular, deliquescent powder; S. in 1 part water, ins. in alcohol, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Unguentum Sulphuris Alkalinum (see *Sulphur*), Ext. use.

Potassii Chloras. Colorless crystals; S. in 16.5 parts water; s. s. in alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Trochisci Potassii Chloratis (5 grains), 1–5

Potassii Citras. A white, granular, deliquescent powder; S. in 0.6 parts water, v. sp. s. in alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Liquor Potassii Citratis (9%), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Potassii Citratis (Potass. Bicarb., 10; Fresh Lemon Juice, 100), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Potassii Cyanidum. A white, granular, deliquescent powder; S. in 2 parts water, sp. s. in alcohol, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.005–0.008

Potassii Ferrocyanidum. Translucent, lemon-yellow crystals; S. in 4 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. x.–xv. 0.65–1.

Potassii Hypophosphis. A white, granular deliquescent powder; S. in 0.6 parts water

in 7.3 parts alcohol, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Syrupus Hypophosphitum (see *Calcium*).

Potassii Iodidum. Colorless, translucent, slightly deliquescent crystals; S. in 0.8 parts water, in 18 parts alcohol, gr. v.–lx. 0.30–4
Unguentum Potassii Iodidi (12%), Ext. use.

Potassii Nitras. Colorless, transparent crystals; S. in 4 parts water, alm. ins. in alcohol, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Charta Potassii Nitratis [Nitre Paper], Burned and Inhaled.

Potassii Permanganas. Purple-violet crystals; S. in 20 parts water, dec. by alcohol, gr. ½–ij. 0.030–0.13

Potassii Sulphas. Colorless crystals; S. in 9 parts water, ins. in alcohol, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Potassii Sulphis. White, opaque crystals, slightly deliquescent; S. in 4 parts water, sp. s. in alcohol, ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Potassii Tartras. Transparent or white crystals; S. in 7 parts water, alm. ins. in alcohol, ʒ i.–viij. 4.–30.

Potassii et Sodii Tartras [Rochelle Salt]. Colorless, transparent, slightly efflorescent crystals; S. in 2.5 parts water, alm. ins. in alcohol, ʒ i.–viij. 4.–30.
Pulvis Effervescens Compositus [Seidlitz

Powder] (Sod. Bicarb., gr. 40; Rochelle Salt, ʒ ij.; Ac. Tartaric, gr. 36),
One powder.

Prinos [BLACK ALDER].—The bark of *Prinos verticillatus* (N. O. *Aquifoliaceæ*),
gr. xxx.–lx. 2.–4.

Prunum [PRUNE].—The fruit of *Prunus domestica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*),

Confectio Sennæ (see *Senna*).

Prunus Virginiana [WILD CHERRY].—The bark of *Prunus serotina* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), collected in autumn, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Pruni Virginianæ Fluidum,
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ (4%),
℥ i.–iv. 30.–120.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Pulsatilla [PULSATILLA].—The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and other species of *Anemone* (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), collected soon after flowering, gr. ij.–iij. 0.13–0.20

Pyrethrum [PELLITORY].—The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (N. O. *Compositæ*),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Pyrethri (20%), Ext. use.

Quassia [QUASSIA].—The wood of *Picræna excelsa* (N. O. *Simarubaceæ*),
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Quassiæ, gr. i.–iij. 0.065–0.20
Extractum Quassiæ Fluidum,
♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Tinctura Quassiæ (10%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Quebracho.—The bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho* (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*).

Extractum Quebracho Fluidum, ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Aspidospermina. An alkaloid from Quebracho,
gr. i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Quercus Alba [White Oak].—The bark of *Quercus alba* (N. O. *Cupaliferæ*),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Quillaia [Soap Bark].—The bark of *Quillaia Saponaria* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), Ext. use.

Resina [Resin, Colophony].—The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from Turpentine, Ext. use.
Ceratum Resinæ, Ext. use.
Emplastrum Resinæ [Adhesive Plaster] (Resin, 14; Lead Plaster, 80; Yellow Wax, 6), Ext. use.

Resorcin.—A phenol; soluble in 2 parts water,
gr. v.–lx. 0.30–4.

Rheum [Rhubarb].—The root of *Rheum Officinale* and other species of *Rheum* (N. O. *Polygonaceæ*), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Extractum Rhei, gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Extractum Rhei Fluidum,
♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Mistura Rhei et Sodæ (Sod. Bicarb., Fl. Ex. Rhei, Sp. Peppermint, āā 30; Water, 10), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Pilulæ Rhei (3 grains), 1–3

Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ (Rheum, gr. 2; Aloes, gr. 1½; Myrrh, gr. 1), 1–3

Pulvis Rhei Compositus (Rheum, 25; Magnesia, 65; Ginger, 10), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Syrupus Rhei (Rheum, 90; Cinnamon, 18; Potass. Carb., 6; Sugar, 600; Water, q. s. ad 1,000), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Rhei (12%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Rhei Aromatica (20%), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus (10% of the Tincture), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Rhei Dulcis (8%, aromatics), ʒ ij.–iij. 8.–12.

Vinum Rhei, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Rhus Glabra [Sumach].—The fruit of *Rhus Glabra* (N. O. *Terebinthaceæ*).

Extractum Rhois Glabræ Fluidum, Ext. use.

Rhus Toxicodendron [Poison Ivy].—The fresh leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron* (N. O. *Terebinthaceæ*), gr. ½–i. 0.030–0.065

Rosa Centifolia [Pale Rose].—The petals of *Rosa centifolia* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

Aqua Rosæ, ℥ ss.–ij. 15.–60.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ (see *Oleum Amygdalæ Expressum*).

Rosa Gallica [RED ROSE].—The petals of *Rosa gallica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), collected before expanding.

Confectio Rosæ,	Vehicle.
Extractum Rosæ Fluidum,	ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Mel Rosæ,	Vehicle and Flavoring.
Syrupus Rosæ,	ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Oleum Rosæ [Ottar of Rose]. A volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Rosa damascena* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), Perfume.

Rosmarinus [ROSEMARY].—The leaves of *Rosmarinus officinalis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*).

Oleum Rosmarini,	♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Rubus [BLACKBERRY].—The bark of the root of *Rubus villosus* and other species of *Rubus* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Rubi Fluidum,	ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Syrupus Rubi (20% of the Fluid Extract),	ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Rubus Idæus [RASPBERRY].—The fruit of *Rubus idæus* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

Syrupus Rubi Idæi,	Vehicle.

Rumex [YELLOW DOCK].—The root of *Rumex crispus* and of other species of *Rumex* (N. O. *Polygonaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Rumicis Fluidum, ʒ ss.-i. 2.–4.

Sabadilla [CEVADILLA].—The dried fruit of *Asagræa officinalis* (see *Veratrina*).

Sabina [SAVINE].—The tops of *Juniperus Sabinæ* (N. O. *Coniferæ*).

Extractum Sabinæ Fluidum, ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Ceratum Sabinæ, Ext. use.

Oleum Sabinæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Saccharum [SUGAR].—The refined sugar of *Saccharum officinarum* (N. O. *Graminaceæ*).

Syrupus (65% Sugar), Vehicle.

Saccharum Lactis [SUGAR OF MILK].—A peculiar sugar obtained from the whey of cow's milk, Vehicle.

Salicinum [SALICIN].—A neutral principle prepared from the bark of *Salix Helix* and other species of *Salix* (N. O. *Salicaceæ*), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Salix [WILLOW].—The bark of *Salix alba* and of other species of *Salix* (N. O. *Salicaceæ*), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Salol [PHENYL SALICYL].—A white, greasy body; alm. ins. in water, S. in alcohol, gr. xx.–xl. 1.30–2.60

Salvia [SAGE].—The leaves of *Salvia officinalis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), gr. xx.–xxx. 1.30–2.

Sambucus [ELDER].—The flowers of *Sambucus*

canadensis (N. O. *Caprifoliaceæ*),
ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Sanguinaria [BLOODROOT].—The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (N. O. *Papaveraceæ*), collected in autumn,
gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Acetum Sanguinariæ, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Sanguinariæ Fluidum,
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Tinctura Sanguinariæ (15%),
♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Santalum Rubrum [RED SAUNDERS].—The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*).

Oleum Santali [Oil of Sandal Wood]. A volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (N. O. *Santalaceæ*), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Santonica [LEVANT WORMSEED].—The unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima* (N. O. *Compositæ*).

Santoninum [Santonin]. A neutral principle prepared from *Santonica*. Colorless crystals; alm. ins. in water, S. in 40 parts alcohol, gr. ¼–iv. 0.016–0.25

Sodii Santoninas (see *Santoninate of Soda*),
gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Sapo [SOAP].—Soap prepared from soda and olive oil.

Emplastrum Saponis (Soap, 10; Lead Plaster, 90), Ext. use.

Linimentum Saponis (see *Camphor*).

Sapo Viridis [GREEN SOAP].—Soap prepared from potassa and fixed oils, Ext. use.

Tinctura Saponis Viridis (65%), Ext. use.

Sarsaparilla [SARSAPARILLA].—The root of *Smilax officinalis* and of other species of *Smilax* (N. O. *Smilaceæ*).

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum, ℥ ij.–iv. 60.–120.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Sassafras [SASSAFRAS].—The bark of the root of *Sassafras officinalis* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*).

Oleum Sassafras, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Sassafras Medulla [SASSAFRAS PITH].—The pith of Sassafras.

Mucilago Sassafras Medullæ, Vehicle.

Scammonium [SCAMMONY].—A resinous exudation from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (N. O. *Convolvulaciæ*), gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Resina Scammonii, gr. iv.–viij. 0.25–0.50
Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum (see *Colocynth*).

Scilla [SQUILL].—The sliced bulb of *Urgenia Scilla* (N. O. *Liliaceæ*).

Acetum Scillæ, ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–2.
Syrupus Scillæ, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Scillæ Fluidum, ♏ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20
Syrupus Scillæ Compositus [Hive Syrup] (see *Tartar Emetic*), ♏ x.–lx. 0.65–4.
Tinctura Scillæ (15%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Scoparius [BROOM].—The tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparius* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*).

Scutellaria [SKULLCAP, MADWEED].—*Scutellaria lateriflora* (N. O. *Labiatæ*).

Extractum Scutellariæ Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Senega [SENEGA].—The root of *Polygala Senega* (N. O. *Polygalaceæ*).

Abstractum Senegæ, gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65
Extractum Senegæ Fluidum, ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Syrupus Senegæ, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Senna [SENNA].—The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and of *Cassia elongata* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*).

Confectio Sennæ, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Extractum Sennæ Fluidum, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.
Infusum Sennæ Compositum (6%),
ℨ ij.–iv. 30.–120.
Syrupus Sennæ (33%), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.
Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus (see *Liquorice*).

Serpentaria [VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* and of *Aristolochia reticulata* (N. O. *Aristolochiaceæ*).

Extractum Serpentariæ Fluidum,
♏ xx.–xxx. 1.30–2.
Tinctura Serpentariæ (10%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Sevum [SUET].—The internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis Aries* (Class *Mammalia*),
Ext. use.

Sinapis Alba [WHITE MUSTARD].—The seed of *Sinapis alba* (N. O. *Cruciferæ*).

Sinapis Nigra [BLACK MUSTARD].—The seed of *Sinapis nigra*.

Charta Sinapis, Ext. use.
Oleum Sinapis Volatile, Ext. use.
Linimentum Sinapis Compositum (Ol. Sinap. Vol., 3; Ex. Mezerei, 2; Camphor, 6; Ol. Ricini, 15; Alcohol, q. s. ad 100),
Ext. use.

Soda [NaHO. SODA].—A white, opaque, deliquescent solid; S. in 1.7 parts water, v. s. in alcohol, Ext. use.

Liquor Sodæ (4%), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ [Solution of Chlorinated Soda, Labarraque's Solution], ʒ i. 4.

Sodii Acetas [ACETATE OF SODA].—Colorless, transparent, efflorescent crystals; S. in 3 parts water, in 30 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xl. 0.30–2.60

Sodii Benzoas. A white, efflorescent powder; S. in 1.8 parts water, in 45 parts alcohol, gr. v.–lx. 0.30–4.

Sodii Bicarbonas [Cooking Soda]. A white, opaque powder; S. in 12 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. v.–lx. 0.30–4.

Mistura Rhei et Sodæ (see *Rhubarb*).

Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis (3 grains), 1–5

Sodii Bicarbonas Venalis, gr. v.–lx. 0.30–4.

Sodii Bisulphis. Opaque crystals; S. in 4 parts water, in 72 parts alcohol, gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Sodii Boras [Borax]. Colorless, transparent, slightly efflorescent crystals; S. in 16 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Sodii Bromidum. Colorless or white crystals; S. in 1.2 parts water, and in 13 parts alcohol, gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Sodii Carbonas [Sal Soda, Washing Soda]. Colorless, efflorescent crystals; S. in 1.6 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Sodii Carbonas Exsiccatus, gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Sodii Chloras. Colorless, transparent crystals; S. in 1.1 parts water, in 40 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Sodii Chloridum [Common salt]. White crystals; S. in 2.8 parts water. alm. ins. in alcohol, gr. x.–ʒss. 0.65–15.

Sodii Hypophosphis. Colorless or white, deliquescent crystals; S. in 1 part water, in 30 parts alcohol, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Syrupus Hypophosphitum (see *Calcium*).

Sodii Hyposulphis. Colorless, transparent, efflorescent crystals; S. in 1.5 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Sodii Iodidum. Colorless or white, deliquescent crystals; S. in 0.6 parts water, in 1.8 parts alcohol, gr. xx.–xl. 1.30–2.60

Sodii Nitras. Colorless, transparent, slightly deliquescent crystals; S. in 1.3 parts water, sp. s. in alcohol, ʒi.–viij. 4.–30.

Sodii Phosphas. Colorless, transparent, efflorescent crystals; S. in 6 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. v.–ʒi. 0.30–30.

Sodii Pyrophosphas. Colorless, translucent crystals; S. in 12 parts water, ins. in alcohol, gr. v.–xl. 0.30–2.60

Sodii Salicylas. White crystals; S. in 1.5 parts water, in 6 parts alcohol (see *Salicylic Acid*).

Sodii Santoninas. Colorlessless, transparent, slightly efflorescent crystals; S. in 3 parts water, in 12 parts alcohol, gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Trochisci Sodii Santoninatis (1 grain), 1–5

Liquor Sodii Silicatis [Soluble Glass], Ext. use.

Sodii Sulphas [Glauber's Salt]. Colorless, transparent, efflorescent crystals; S. in 2.8 parts water, ins. in alcohol, ʒ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Sodii Sulphis. Colorless, transparent, efflorescent crystals; S. in 4 parts water, sp. s. in alcohol, gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Sodii Sulpho-carbolas. Colorless, transparent crystals; S. in 5 parts water, in 132 parts alcohol, Ext. use.

Spigelia [PINKROOT].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (N. O. *Loganiaceæ*), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Extractum Spigeliæ Fluidum, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Spiritus Frumenti [WHISKEY].—An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grain, and at least two years old.

Spiritus Vini Gallici [BRANDY].—An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grapes, and at least four years old.

Staphisagria [STAVESACRE].—The seed of *Delphinium Staphisagria* (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), Ext. use.

Stillingia [QUEEN'S ROOT, YAW ROOT].—The seed of *Stillingia sylvatica* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), gr. xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Extractum Stillingiæ Fluidum, ♏ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Stramonii Folia [THORN-APPLE, JAMESTOWN WEED].—The leaves of *Datura Stramonium* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*).

Stramonii Semen.—The seed of *Datura Stramonium*.

Extractum Stramonii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.016–0.030

Unguentum Stramonii, Ext. use.

Extractum Stramonii Fluidum, ♏ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Tinctura Stramonii (10%), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Daturina.—An alkaloid from the seeds of *Datura Stramonium*, gr. 1/120–1/20 0.0005–0.001

Strophanthus.—The seeds of *Strophanthus Hispidus*, the Kombé arrow poison; from it is obtained Strophanthi Tinct., ♏ iij.–v. 0.20–0.35

Styrax [STORAX].—A balsam prepared from

the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* (N. O. *Hamamelaceæ*).

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, Ext. use.

Sulphur Lotum [WASHED SULPHUR].—A citron-yellow powder; ins. in water or alcohol, ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus (see *Liquorice*).

Sulphuris Iodidum. A grayish-black solid; ins. in water, Ext. use.

Unguentum Sulphuris Alkalinum (20%), Ext. use.

Sulphur Præcipitatum [Milk of Sulphur]. A fine, yellowish-white powder; ins. in water or alcohol, ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.

Sulphur Sublimatum [FLOWERS OF SULPHUR]. A citron-yellow powder; ins. in water or alcohol, ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.

The officinal *Sulphides* are:

Sulphide of Calcium.

Sulphide of Antimony.

The officinal *Sulphites* are:

Sulphite of Magnesium.

Bisulphite of Sodium.

Hyposulphite of Sodium.

Sulphite of Sodium.

Sulphite of Potassium.

The officinal *Sulphurates* are:
Sulphurated Antimony.
Sulphurated Lime.
Sulphurated Potassa.
Also the Sulpho-carbolate of Sodium.
See also Acidum Sulphuricum and
Acidum Sulphurosum.

Sumbul [SUMBUL].—The root of *Ferula Sumbul* (N. O. *Umbelliferæ*), gr. x.–lx. 0.65–4.

Tinctura Sumbul (10%), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici [SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID].—Contains 1% absolute Hydriodic Acid, ♏ xx.–xl. 1.30–2.60

Tabacum [TOBACCO].—The commercial dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum* (N. O. *Solanaceæ*), gr. v.–vi. 0.30–0.40

Tamarindus [TAMARIND].—The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (N. O, *Leguminosæ*), ʒ i.–viij. 4.–30.

Confectio Sennæ (see *Senna*).

Tanacetum [TANSY].—The leaves and tops of *Tanacetum vulgare* (N. O. *Compositæ*), ℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Taraxacum [DANDELION].—The root of Taraxacum Dens-leonis (N. O. *Compositæ*), gathered in autumn.

Extractum Taraxaci, gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.
Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tea.—The dried leaves of *Thea sinensis.*

Theina [Theine]. Identical with Caffeine.

Terebinthina [TURPENTINE].—A concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pinus australis* and from other species of *Pinus* (N. O. *Coniferæ*), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. A volatile oil distilled from Turpentine, ♏ x.–ʒ ss. 0.65–15.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ (Resin Cerate, 65; Oil of Turpentine, 35), Ext. use.

Terebene. Prepared by action of Sulphuric Acid on Oil of Turpentine, ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Terebinthina Canadensis [BALSAM OF FIR].—A liquid oleoresin obtained from *Abies balsamea* (N. O. *Coniferæ*), Ext. use.

Thallina [THALLINE].—A derivation of Chinoline, gr. iij.–xv. 0.20–1.

Thuja [ARBOR VITÆ].—The fresh tops of *Thuja occidentalis* (N. O. *Coniferæ*).

Thymol [THYMOL].—Nearly colorless crystals; S. in 1,200 parts water, in 1 part alcohol.

Tragacantha [TRAGACANTH].—A gummy exudation from Astragalus gummifer, and from other species of Astragalus (N. O. *Leguminosæ*).

Mucilago Tragacanthæ, Vehicle.

Trimethylamin [PROPYLAMINE].—An ammonia compound, ♏ xx.-lx. 1.30–4.

Triticum [COUCH-GRASS].—The rhizome of *Triticum repens* (N. O. *Graminaceæ*), gathered in the spring, and deprived of the rootlets.

Extractum Tritici Fluidum, ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.

Trypsin [TRYPSINE].—A proteolitic ferment from pancreas, ʒ iij.-vi. 12.–24.

Ulmus [ELM, SLIPPERY ELM].—The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva* (N. O. *Urticaceæ*).

Mucilago Ulmi, Vehicle.

Urethan [CARBONATE OF ETHYL], gr. xv.-lx. 1.–4.

Ustilago [CORN SMUT].—*Ustilago maydis* (N. O. *Fungi*), grown from *Zea Mays* (N. O. *Graminaceæ*).

Uva Ursi [BEARBERRY].—The leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi* (N. O. *Ericaceæ*).

Extractum Uvæ Ursi Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Valeriana [VALERIAN].—The rhizome and rootlets of Valeriana officinalis (N. O. *Valerianaceæ*), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Abstractum Valerianæ, gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Valerianæ Fluidum, ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Valerianæ (20%), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata (Valerian,

20; Sp. Ammon. Aromat., to 100),
ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Oleum Valerianæ, ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

The officinal valerianates are:

Valerianate of Ammonium.

Valerianate of Iron.

Valerianate of Quinine.

Valerianate of Zinc.

Vanilla [VANILLA].—The fruit of *Vanilla planifolia* (N. O. *Orchidaceæ*),
gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Tinctura Vanillæ (10%), Flavoring.

Veratrum Viride [AMERICAN HELLEBORE, INDIAN POKE].—The rhizome and rootlets of *Veratrum viride* (N. O. *Melanthaceæ*).

Extractum Veratri Viridis Fluidum,
♏ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Tinctura Veratri Viridis (50%),
♏ iij.–viij. 0.20–0.50

Veratrina [VERATRINE].—An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids prepared from the seeds of *Asagræa officinalis* (N. O. *Melanthaceæ*), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$. 0.005–0.008

Oleatum Veratrinæ (2%), Ext. use.

Unguentum Veratrinæ (4%), Ext. use.

Verbascum [MULLEIN].—The leaves of *Verbascum Thaspus* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*).

Viburnum [BLACK HAW].—The bark of *Vibur-*

num prunifolium (N. O. *Caprifoliaceæ*), Extractum Viburni Fluidum,

3 ss.–i. 2.–4.

Vinum Album [WHITE WINE].—Made by fermenting the unmodified juice of the grape, freed from seeds, stems, and skins, not less than 10 nor more than 12% by weight of absolute alcohol.

Vinum Album Fortius (White Wine, 7; Alcohol, 1).—Not less than 20 nor more than 25% by weight of absolute alcohol.

Vinum Rubrum [RED WINE].—Made by fermenting the juice of colored grapes in presence of their skins; not less than 10 nor more than 12% by weight of absolute alcohol.

Viola Tricolor [PANSY].—The wild-grown, flowering herb of *Viola tricolor* (N. O. *Violaceæ*).

Vitellus [YOLK OF EGG].—The yolk of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva* (class *Aves*).

Glyceritum Vitelli (see *Glycerin*), Vehicle.

Xanthoxylum [PRICKLY ASH].—The bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* and *Xanthoxylum carolinianum* (N. O. *Rutaceæ*),

3 ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Xanthoxyli Fluidum,

3 ss.–i. 2.–4.

Zincum [ZINC].—Metallic zinc in the form of thin sheets or irregular granulated pieces.

Zinci Acetas. White, efflorescent scales; S. in 3 parts water, in 31 parts alcohol,
gr. ½–2. 0.030–0.13

Zinci Bromidum. A white, granular, very deliquescent powder; v. s. in water and alcohol, gr. i. 0.065.

Zinci Carbonas Præcipitatus. A white powder; ins. in water or alcohol, Ext. use.

Zinci Chloridum. A white, very deliquescent powder; v. s. in water and alcohol,
Ext. use; caustic.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi (50%), Ext. use.

Zinci Iodidum. A white, granular, very deliquescent powder; v. s. in water and alcohol, gr. ½–2. 0.030–0.13

Zinci Oxidum. A pale-yellowish powder; ins. in water or alcohol,
gr. ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Unguentum Zinci Oxidi (20%), Ext. use.

Zinci Phosphidum. A grayish-black powder; ins. in water or alcohol,
gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$. 0.003–0.006

Zinci Sulphas. Colorless, efflorescent crystals; S. in 0.6 parts water, ins. in alcohol.

Zinci Valerianas. White scales. S. in 100

parts water and 40 parts alcohol,
gr. ¼–1. 0.015–0.065

Zingiber [GINGER].—The rhizome of *Zingiber officinalis* (N. O. *Zingiberaceæ*),
gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Extractum Zingiberis Fluidum,
♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Syrupus Zingiberis, ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Oleoresina Zingiberis, ♏ ½–2. 0.030–0.065

Tinctura Zingiberis (20%),
♏ x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

Trochisci Zingiberis (2 ♏ of the Tincture),
1–5

PART II.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

CHAPTER I.

THE CONTENTS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

A PHARMACOPŒIA is a book containing a descriptive list of drugs and chemicals, and directions for the manufacture of various forms of preparations from these. Such drugs, chemicals, and preparations are then known as "*officinal*" or "official," in contradistinction to others that are not recognized by this authority. In most countries the compilation of this standard work is done under government supervision; but in the United States the issuing of the volume is left to a committee of the various medical and pharmaceutical societies of the country. The term pharmacopœia should not be confounded with the "Dispensatory," which is a voluminous treatise upon the contents of the Pharmacopœia and other

matters, and is a private publication. Previous to the consideration of the Latin and the technique of prescription-writing, it will be well to present a synopsis of the contents of the Pharmacopœia.

The contents of the Pharmacopœia may be *divided* into:

I. Proximate Principles.
II. Crude Drugs.
III. Officinal Preparations.

I. Proximate Principles.

Among these are the following groups:

ACIDA—ACIDS.

All dilute acids contain 10% of pure acid except Dilute Nitro-hydrochloric (7%); Aromatic Sulphuric (20%); and Dilute Acetic (6%).

Dose: Fl. ʒ ss. may be given of *all dilute acids* except Hydrocyanic, of which the dose is ♏ i.–iv. Acids may be divided into: 1. Inorganic; 2. Organic; and subdivided into (*a*), liquid, and (*b*), solid.

1. *Inorganic.*

a. Liquid.

	Dose.
Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum (Dilute Hydrobromic),	fl. ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Acidum Hydrochloricum (Hydrochloric), ♏ v.–x. 0.3–0.65

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum (Dilute Hydrochloric), ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60

Acidum Nitricum (Nitric), ♏ ij.–vi. 0.13–0.40

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum (Dilute Nitric), ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60

Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum (Nitrohydrochloric), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum (Dilute Nitrohydrochloric), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Acidum Phosphoricum (Phosphoric), ♏ iij.–viij. 0.20–0.50

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum (Dilute Phosphoric), ♏ xv.–xl. i.–2.60

Acidum Sulphuricum (Sulphuric), ♏ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum (Aromatic Sulphuric), ♏ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum (Dilute Sulphuric), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Acidum Sulphurosum (Sulphurous), fl. ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

b. Solid :

Acidum Arseniosum (Arsenious), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$. 0.002–0.004

Acidum Boricum (Boric),
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Acidum Chromicum (Chromic), Ext. use.

2. *Organic.*

a. Liquid:

Acidum Aceticum (Acetic), Ext. use.
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum (Dilute Acetic).
fl. ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Acidum Aceticum Glaciale (Glacial A. A., liquid above 59° F.), Ext. use.
Acidum Carbolicum Crudum (Crude Carbolic), Ext. use.
Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum (Hydrocyanic, Dilute), ♏ i.–iv. 0.065–0.25
Acidum Lacticum (Lactic),
fl. ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Acidum Oleicum (Oleic), Ext. use.

b. Solid:

Acidum Benzoicum (Benzoic),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Acidum Carbolicum (Carbolic),
gr. ss.–ij. 0.03–0.13
Acidum Salicylicum (Salicylic),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Acidum Tartaricum (Tartaric),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Acidum Citricum (Citric),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Acidum Tannicum (Tannic),
gr. iij.–xx. 0.20–1.30
Acidum Gallicum (Gallic),
gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

ALKALOIDEA—ALKALOIDS

are compound ammonias acting as organic bases, and combining with acids to form salts. Their terminology is "*ine;*" Latin, "*ina.*" The dose is a small fraction of a grain of each, excepting the alkaloids of cinchona and caffeina and piperina. Sixteen alkaloids are officinal:

Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras (Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$. 0.006. 0.012
Atropina (Atropine), gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$. 0.0005–0.001
Atropinæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Atropine), gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$. 0.0005–0.001
Caffeina (Caffeine), gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.030
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Cinchonidine), gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–1.
Cinchonina (Cinchonine), gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–1.
Cinchoninæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Cinchonine), gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–1.
Codeina (Codeine), gr. ss.–ij. 0.03–0.13

Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Hyoscyamine), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{40}$. 0.001 0.016

Morphina (Morphine), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.008–0.016

Morphinæ Acetas (Acetate of Morphine), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.008–0.016

Morphinæ Hydrochloras (Hydrochlorate of Morphine), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.008–0.016

Morphinæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Morphine), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.008-0.016

Physostigminæ Salicylas (Salicylate of Physostigmine), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$. 0.001–0.003

Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras (Hydrochlorate of Pilocarpine), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$. 0.005–0.020

Piperina (Piperine), gr. i.–x. 0.065–0.65

Quinidinæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Quinidine), gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Quinina (Quinine), gr. i.– ʒ i. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Bisulphas (Bisulphate of Quinine), gr. i.– ʒ i. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Hydrobromas (Hydrobromate of Quinine), gr. i.– ʒ i. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Hydrochloras (Hydrochlorate of Quinine), gr. i.– ʒ i. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Quinine), gr. i.– ʒ i. 0.065–4.

Quininæ Valerianas (Valerianate of Quinine), gr. i.– ʒ i. 0.065–4.

Strychnina (Strychnine),
gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$. 0.001–0.005

Strychninæ Sulphas (Sulphate of Strychnine), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$. 0.001–0.005

Veratrina (Veratrine), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$. – $\frac{1}{8}$. 0.005–0.008

Quinoidinum (Chinoidin, Quinoidin; a mixture of alkaloids of Cinchona),
gr. iij.– ʒ iss. 0.130–6.

Other important, though *non-officinal*, alkaloids are:

Aconitine, from Aconite,
gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ – $\frac{1}{50}$. 0.00035–0.0013

Antifebrine, prepared synthetically,
gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Antipyrine, from Coal-tar, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Berberine, from Berberis, Coptis, Nectandra, Calumba, and Hydrastis,
gr. i.–viij. 0.065–0.50

Chinoline, from Coal-tar, synthetically,
♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Cocaine, from Erythroxylon Coca,
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–i. 0.008–0.065

Colchicine, from Colchicum,
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$. 0.00065–0.001

Coniine, from Conium, ♏ $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.016

Curarine, from Curare,
gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ – $\frac{1}{100}$. 0.00035–0.00065

Daturine, from Stramonium,
gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$. 0.0005–0.001

Duboisine, from Duboisia,
gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$. 0.00065–0.001

Emetine, from Ipecac, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.0005–0.016

Gelsemine, from Gelsemium,
gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$. 0.001–0.003

Homatropine, from Atropine,
gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$. 0.0005–0.001

Kairine, from Chinoline, gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.

Muscarine, from poisonous fungi,
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.02–0.03

Pelletierine, from Pomegranate,
gr. ss.–i. 0.03–0.065 (of tannate)

Thalline, from Chinoline, gr. iij.–xv. 0.20–1.

Officinal Neutral Principles.

These are proximate principles resembling alkaloids. Their terminology is "*in*" (Eng.), "*inum*" (Latin). Five are officinal:

Chrysarobinum (Chrysophanic Acid), from Goa Powder,
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.01–0.03 (chiefly externally)

Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum (Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin), from Glycyrrhiza,
gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Picrotoxinum (Picrotoxin), from Cocculus,
gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$. 0.0005–0.003
Salicinum (Salicin), from Willow,
gr. xx.– ʒ i. 1.30–4.
Santoninum (Santonin), from Santonica,
gr. ¼–iv. 0.016–0.25

OLEA—OILS

may be divided into, 1, *fixed* (fatty), and, 2, *volatile* (essential). The fixed oils are obtained by expression, and the *dose* of each is fl. ʒ i. to fl. ℥ i., except phosphorated oil (♏ i.–iij) and croton oil (♏ ss.–ij.). Eleven are officinal:

1. *Fixed Oils.*

Oleum Adipis (Lard), External use (liniments).
Oleum Amygdalæ Expressum (Expressed Oil of Almond), fl. ʒ i.–fl. ℥ i. 4.–30.
Oleum Gossypii Seminis (Cotton Seed),
External use (liniments).
Oleum Lini (Flaxseed),
External use (liniments).
Oleum Morrhuæ (Cod Liver),
fl. ʒ i.–fl. ℥ i. 4.–30.
Oleum Olivæ (Olive), fl. ʒ i.–fl. ℥ i. 4.–30.
Oleum Phosphoratum (Phosphorated),
♏ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20

Oleum Ricini (Castor), fl. ʒ i.–fl. ℥ i. 4.–30.
Oleum Sesami (Sesamum),
External use (liniments).
Oleum Theobromæ (Theobroma),
Suppositories and External.
Oleum Tiglii (Croton), ♏ ss.–ij. 0.03–0.13

2. *Volatile Oils.*

These are prepared by distillation or by mechanical means. The *dose* of most volatile oils is ♏ ij.–v.; the exceptions are Bitter Almond (♏ ¼–i.), Tar and Mustard (external use), and Copaiba, Cubeb, Erigeron, Eucalyptus, Juniper, Sandalwood, and Amber (♏ v.–xx. of each); a few are used for flavoring or as perfumes. Forty are officinal.

Oleum Æthereum (Ethereal Oil),
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ (Bitter Almond),
♏ ¼–i. 0.016–0.065
Oleum Anisi (Anise), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Aurantii Corticis (Orange Peel),
Flavoring.
Oleum Aurantii Florum (Orange Flower),
Flavoring and Perfume.
Oleum Bergami (Bergamot), Perfume.

Oleum Cajuputi (Cajeput), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65
Oleum Cari (Caraway), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Caryophilli (Cloves), ♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Chenopodii (Wormseed),
♏ iv.–x. 0.25–0.65
Oleum Cinnamomi (Cinnamon),
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Copaibæ (Copaiba), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Oleum Coriandri (Coriander),
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Cubebæ (Cubeb), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Oleum Erigerontis (Erigeron),
♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Oleum Eucalypti (Eucalyptus),
♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Oleum Fœniculi (Fennel), ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.60
Oleum Gaultheriæ (Wintergreen),
♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.60
Oleum Hedeomæ (Pennyroyal),
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Juniperi (Juniper), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Oleum Lavandulæ (Lavender),
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Lavandulæ Florum (Lavender Flowers),
Perfume.
Oleum Limonis (Lemon), Flavoring.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ (Peppermint),
℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Menthæ Viridis (Spearmint),
℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Myrciæ (Bay),
℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30 (chiefly ext.)
Oleum Myristicæ (Nutmeg), ℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Picis Liquidæ (Tar), Ext. use.
Oleum Pimentæ (Allspice), ℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Rosæ (Rose), Perfume.
Oleum Rosmarini (Rosemary),
℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Rutæ (Rue), ℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Sabinæ (Savine), ℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Santali (Sandal-wood),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Oleum Sassafras (Sassafras), ℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Sinapis Volatile (Volatile Oil of Mustard), External use.
Oleum Succini (Amber), ℥ v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Oleum Terebinthinæ (Turpentine),
℥ v.–x. 0.30–0.65
As Vermifuge, fl. ʒ ss.–i. 15.–30.
Oleum Thymi (Thyme), ℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Oleum Valerianæ (Valerian),
℥ ij.–v. 0.15–0.30

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS,

With doses and aids in memorizing the latter.

The officinal forms in which medicines are given are:

1. Abstra′ctum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Abstract.
2. Ace′tum II.n. (gen. *i*), Vinegar.
3. A′qua, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Water.
4. Cera′tum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Cerate.
5. Cha′rta, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Paper.
6. Collo′dium, II.n. (gen. *i*), Collodion.
7. Confe′ctio, III.f. (gen. *o′nis*), Confection.
8. Deco′ctum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Decoction.
9. Eli′xir (indeclinable), Elixir.
10. Empla′strum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Plaster.
11. Extra′ctum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Extract.
12. Extra′ctum, II.n., Flu′idum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Fluid Extract.
13. Glyceri′tum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Glycerite.
14. Infu′sum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Infusion.
15. Linime′ntum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Liniment.
16. Li′quor, III.m. (gen. *o′ris*), Solution.
17. Ma′ssa, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Mass.
18. Me′l, III.n. (gen. *mellis*), Honey.
19. Mistu′ra, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Mixture.
20. Mucila′go, III.f. (gen. *a′ginis*), Mucilage.

21. Olea'tum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Oleate.
22. Oleoresi'na, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Oleoresin.
23. Pi'lula, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Pill.
24. Pu'lvis, III.m. (gen. *eris*), Powder.
25. Resi'na, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Resin.
26. Spi'ritus, IV.m. (gen. *us*), Spirit.
27. Supposito'rium, II.n. (gen. *i*), Suppository.
28. Syru'pus, II.m. (gen. *i*), Syrup.
29. Tinctu'ra, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Tincture.
30. Tinctu'ra Herba'rum Rece'ntium, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Tincture of Fresh Herbs.
31. Tritura'tio, III.f. (gen. *o'nis*), Trituration.
32. Trochi'scus, II.m. (gen. *i*), Troche.
33. Ungue'ntum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Ointment.
34. Vi'num, II.n. (gen. *i*), Wine.

These officinal preparations may be divided into:

1. *Solid.*

Abstracts,	Pills,
Cerates,	Plasters,
Confections,	Powders,
Extracts,	Resins,
Masses,	Suppositories,
Ointments,	Triturations,
Papers,	Troches.

Of these, the following are used *externally:*

Cerates,	Ointments,	Papers,
Collodions,	Oleates,	Plasters.
Liniments,		

The *rest* are administered *internally.*

2. *Liquid.*

a. Menstruum Aqueous:

Decoctions,
Honeys,
Infusions,
Mixtures,
Mucilages,
Solutions (except Gutta-percha),
Syrups,
Waters.

b. Menstruum Alcoholic:

Elixirs,
Fluid Extracts,
Liniments (some),
Recent Tinctures,
Spirits,
Tinctures,
Wines.

c. Menstruum Miscellaneous:

Collodions,

Glycerites,
Liniments,
Oleates,
Oleoresins,
Vinegars.

ABSTRACTA—ABSTRACTS

are dry, powdered extracts to which sugar of milk has been added so as to make the strength twice that of the crude drug; the *dose* of each is consequently *one-half that of the crude drug.* The *dose* of most of them is from *one-half to one grain*, whilst of Jalap, Podophyllum, Senega, and Valerian, it is about five to ten grains. There are eleven:

Abstractum Aconiti (Aconite),
gr. ss.–i. 0.03–0.065
Abstractum Belladonnæ (Belladonna),
gr. ss.–i. 0.03–0.065
Abstractum Conii (Conium),
gr. i.–ij. 0.06–0.13
Abstractum Digitalis (Digitalis),
gr. ss.–i. 0.03–0.06
Abstractum Hyoscyami (Hyoscyamus),
gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Abstractum Ignatiæ (Ignatia),
gr. ss.–ij. 0.03–0.13

Abstractum Jalapæ (Jalap), gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.60
Abstractum Nucis Vomicæ (Nux Vomica),
gr. ss.–ij. 0.03–0.13
Abstractum Podophylli (Podophyllum),
gr. v.–x. 0.30 0.60
Abstractum Senegæ (Senega),
gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.60
Abstractum Valerianæ (Valerian),
gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

ACETA—VINEGARS

are solutions of the active principles in dilute acetic acid. Each is *ten per cent in strength*, and ʒ *ss. of each can be given* except Opium, of which the dose is ten to twenty minims. There are four:

Acetum Lobeliæ (Lobelia), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Acetum Opii (Opium), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Acetum Sanguinariæ (Sanguinaria),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Acetum Scillæ (Squill), ♏ xx.–ʒ i. 1.30–4.

AQUÆ—WATERS

are aqueous solutions of volatile substances. Most of them are used as *flavoring agents. Half an ounce* may be given of all but Ammo-

nia, of which the dose is ten to thirty minims, and Chlorine and Creasote of each of which ʒ i. may be given. There are fifteen:

Aqua (Natural Water).
Aqua Ammoniæ (Ammonia), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Aqua Ammoniæ Fortior (Stronger Water of Ammonia), Ext. use.
Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ (Bitter Almond), ʒ ij.–ℨ i. 8.–30.
Aqua Anisi (Anise), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Aurantii Florum (Orange Flowers), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Camphoræ (Camphor), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Chlori (Chlorine), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–4.
Aqua Cinnamomi (Cinnamon), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Creasoti (Creasote), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.
Aqua Destillata (Distilled).
Aqua Fœniculi (Fennel), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ (Peppermint), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Menthæ Viridis (Spearmint), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.
Aqua Rosæ (Rose), ℨ ss.–ij. 15.–60.

CERATA—CERATES

are medicated, fatty mixtures resembling ointments, but made firmer by the addition of a greater proportion of wax so as not to melt when applied to the skin. There are eight:

Ceratum (Cerate).
Ceratum Camphoræ (Camphor).
Ceratum Cantharidis (Cantharides).
Ceratum Cetaceæ (Spermaceti).
Ceratum Extracti Cantharidis (Extract of Cantharides).
Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis (Subacetate of Lead, Goulard's).
Ceratum Resinæ (Resin, Basilicon).
Ceratum Sabinæ (Savine).

CHARTÆ—PAPERS

are pieces of paper coated or impregnated with medicinal substances. Two, Cantharides and Sinapis, are coated upon sized paper, and intended for local applications as counter-irritants; the third, Potassium Nitrate, consists of bibulous paper soaked in a solution of this substance and dried, and is intended to give relief in asthma by the inhalation of its fumes when burnt. There are three;

Charta Cantharidis (Cantharides).
Charta Potassii Nitratis (Nitrate of Potassium).
Charta Sinapis (Mustard).

COLLODIA—COLLODIONS.

Fluids formed by the solution of soluble Gun Cotton (Pyroxylinum) in a mixture of alcohol and ether; when applied to the skin, the menstruum evaporates and leaves a thin film; they may be medicated. There are four:

Collodium (Collodion).
Collodium cum Cantharide (Cantharidal).
Collodium Flexile (Flexible).
Collodium Stypticum (Styptic).

CONFECTIONES—CONFECTIONS

are soft, saccharine pastes, flavored or medicated. Two only are officinal:

Confectio Rosæ (Rose),	Vehicle.
Confectio Sennæ (Senna),	ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

DECOCTA—DECOCTIONS

are liquid preparations made by boiling drugs in water and straining. When not specified, the Pharmacopœia directs that the strength

shall be ten per cent. The *dose* is large, *two to four ounces.* There are two:

Decoctum Cetrariæ (Cetraria), ℥ ij.–iv. 60.–120.
Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum (Co. Sarsaparilla), ℥ ij.–iv. 60.–120.

ELIXIR—ELIXIRS

are diluted tinctures, sweetened and flavored by aromatics. One only is officinal:

Elixir Aurantii (Orange, Simple), Vehicle.

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS

are adhesive substances, with which medicinal agents have been incorporated, intended to stick to the skin; they are spread upon muslin or leather when applied, and do not melt with the temperature of the body. There are seventeen:

Emplastrum Ammoniaci (Ammoniac).
Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro (Ammoniac with Mercury).
Emplastrum Arnicæ (Arnica).
Emplastrum Asafœtidæ (Asafetida).
Emplastrum Belladonnæ (Belladonna).
Emplastrum Capsici (Capsicum).

Emplastrum Ferri (Iron).
Emplastrum Galbani (Galbanum).
Emplastrum Hydrargyri (Mercurial).
Emplastrum Ichthyocollæ (Court).
Emplastrum Opii (Opium).
Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ (Burgundy Pitch).
Emplastrum Picis Canadensis (Canada Pitch).
Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide (Pitch with Cantharides).
Emplastrum Plumbi (Lead).
Emplastrum Resinæ (Resin).
Emplastrum Saponis (Soap).

EXTRACTA—EXTRACTS

are solids or semi-solids prepared by evaporating watery or alcoholic solutions of the active principles of drugs. In general terms, it may be stated that the *dose* of an extract is *one-quarter to one-half that of the crude drug.* The extract of most of the very potent drugs may be given in *doses of one-quarter to one-half grain* except Physostigma, of which the the dose is one-twelfth to one-quarter grain. The doses of the rest vary so much that no general rule can be given. There are thirty-two officinal extracts:

Extractum Aconiti (Aconite),
gr. ¼ – ½. 0.016–0.032
Extractum Aloes Aquosum (Aloes),
gr. i.–v. 0.065–0.30
Extractum Arnicæ Radicis (Arnica Root),
gr. iij.–v. 0.20–0.30
Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum (Belladonna), gr. ¼ – ½. 0.016–0.030
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ (Indian Cannabis),
gr. ¼ – ½. 0.016–0.030
Extractum Cinchonæ (Cinchona),
gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Extractum Colchici Radicis (Colchicum Root),
gr. ½–ij. 0.03–0.13
Extractum Colocynthidis (Colocynth),
gr. i.–ij. 0.06–0.13
Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum (Comp. Colocynth), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.20
Extractum Conii Alcoholicum (Conium),
gr. ½–ij. 0.03–0.13
Extractum Digitalis (Digitalis),
gr. ¼ – ½. 0.016–0.030
Extractum Ergotæ (Ergot),
gr. v.–xxx. 0.30–2.
Extractum Euonymi (Euonymus),
gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Extractum Gentianæ (Gentian),
gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.60

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ (Liquorice), Excipient.
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum (Purified Liquorice).
Extractum Hæmatoxyli (Hæmatoxylon), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Extractum Hyoscyami Alcoholicum (Hyoscyamus), gr. i.–ij. 0.65–0.13
Extractum Iridis (Iris), gr. i.–iij. 0.65–0.20
Extractum Juglandis (Juglans), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Extractum Krameriæ (Krameria), gr. v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Extractum Leptandræ (Leptandra), gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.65
Extractum Malti (Malt), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–15.
Extractum Mezerei (Mezereum), Ext. use.
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ (Nux Vomica), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.016–0.032
Extractum Opii (Opium), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–i. 0.032–0.065
Extractum Physostigmatis (Physostigma), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. 0.005–0.016
Extractum Podophylli (Podophyllum), gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.65
Extractum Quassiæ (Quassia), gr. i.–iij. 0.065–0.20
Extractum Rhei (Rhubarb), gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Extractum Stramonii (Stramonium), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.016–0.030

Extractum Taraxaci (Taraxacum),
gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

EXTRACTA FLUIDA – FLUID EXTRACTS

are liquid, alcoholic preparations (really concentrated tinctures) made of definite strength, so that one cubic centimetre shall represent the medicinal virtues of one gramme of the crude drug, or, approximately, *one minim represents the active principles of one grain of the crude drug.* The *dose* of the fluid extract is therefore the *same in minims as* that of the *crude drug* is *in grains.* There are seventy-nine:

Extractum Aconiti Fluidum (Aconite),
♏ ½–ij. 0.030–0.130
Extractum Arnicæ Radicis (Arnica Root),
♏ v.–xx 0.30–1.30
Extractum Aromaticum Fluidum (Aromatic),
♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Extractum Aurantii Amari Fluidum (Bitter Orange Peel), ♏ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.
Extractum Belladonnæ Fluidum (Belladonna),
♏ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13
Extractum Brayeræ Fluidum (Brayera),
℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.
Extractum Buchu Fluidum (Buchu),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Calami Fluidum (Calamus),
℥ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Extractum Calumbæ (Calumba),
℥ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum (Indian Cannabis), ℥ ½ – i. 0.03–0.065

Extractum Capsici Fluidum (Capsicum),
℥ v.–x. 0.30–0.60

Extractum Castaneæ Fluidum (Castanea),
℥ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Extractum Chimaphilæ Fluidum Chimaphila),
℥ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Extractum Chiratæ Fluidum (Chirata),
℥ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.

Extractum Cimicifugæ Fluidum (Cimicifuga),
℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum (Cinchona),
℥ ss.–1. 2,–4

Extractum Colchici Radicis Fluidum (Colchicum Root), ℥ ij.–viij. 0.13–0.50

Extractum Colchici Seminis Fluidum (Colchicum Seed), ℥ ij.–viij. 0.13–0.50

Extractum Conii Fluidum (Conium),
℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Extractum Cornus Fluidum (Cornus),
℥ ss.–i. 1.–2.

Extractum Cubebæ Fluidum (Cubeb),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Cypripedii Fluidum (Cypripedium),
℥ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Extractum Digitalis Fluidum (Digitalis),
℥ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13

Extractum Dulcamaræ Fluidum (Dulcamara),
℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum (Ergot),
℥ ss.–ij. 2.–8.

Extractum Erythroxylon Fluidum (Erythroxylon),
℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Eucalypti Fluidum (Eucalyptus),
℥ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Eupatorii Fluidum (Eupatorium),
℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Frangulæ Fluidum (Frangula),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Gelsemii Fluidum (Gelsemium),
℥ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum (Gentian),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Extractum Geranii Fluidum (Geranium),
℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum (Liquorice),
℥ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Extractum Gossypii Radicis Fluidum (Cotton Root),
℥ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Grindeliæ Fluidum (Grindelia),
℥ xv.–lx. 1.–4.

Extractum Guaranæ Fluidum (Guarana),
℥ xv.–lx. 1.–4.
Extractum Hamamelidis Fluidum (Hamamelis),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum (Hydrastis),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum (Hyoscyamus),
℥ v.–x. 0.30–0.60
Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Fluidum (Ipecac),
℥ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.
Extractum Iridis Fluidum (Iris),
℥ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Extractum Krameriæ Fluidum (Krameria),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.60–2.
Extractum Lactucarii Fluidum (Lactucarium),
℥ x.–xxx. 0.60–2.
Extractum Leptandræ Fluidum (Leptandra),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Lobeliæ Fluidum (Lobelia),
℥ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Extractum Lupilini Fluidum (Lupuline),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Matico Fluidum (Matico),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Mezerei Fluidum (Mezereum),
Ext. use.
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Fluidum (Nux Vomica),
℥ i.–iv. 0.065–0.25

Extractum Pareiræ Fluidum (Pareira),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Pilocarpi Fluidum (Pilocarpus),
♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Extractum Podophylli Fluidum (Podophyllum),
♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Pruni Virginianæ Fluidum (Wild Cherry),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Quassiæ Fluidum (Quassia),
♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30

Extractum Rhei Fluidum (Rhubarb),
♏ x.–xxx. 0.60–2.

Extractum Rhois Glabræ Fluidum (Rhus Glabra),
Ext. use.

Extractum Rosæ Fluidum (Rose), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Extractum Rubi Fluidum (Rubus),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Rumicis Fluidum (Rumex),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Sabinæ Fluidum (Savine),
♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Extractum Sanguinariæ Fluidum (Sanguinaria),
♏ ij.–v. 0.13–0.30

Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum (Sarsaparilla),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum (Sarsaparilla Comp.),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Scillæ Fluidum (Squill),
℥ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20
Extractum Scutellariæ Fluidum (Scutellaria),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Senegæ Fluidum (Senega),
℥ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Extractum Sennæ Fluidum (Senna),
ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Extractum Serpentariæ Fluidum (Serpentaria),
℥ xx.–xxx. 1.30–2.
Extractum Spigeliæ Fluidum (Spigelia),
ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Extractum Stillingiæ Fluidum (Stillingia),
℥ xv.–xxx. 1.–2.
Extractum Stramonii Fluidum (Stramonium),
℥ i.–ij. 0.065–0.13
Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum (Taraxacum),
ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Extractum Tritici Fluidum (Triticum),
ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Extractum Uvæ Ursi Fluidum (Uva Ursi),
ʒ ss –i. 2.–4.
Extractum Valerianæ Fluidum (Valerian),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Veratri Viridis Fluidum (Veratrum Viride),
℥ i.–iij. 0.065–0.20
Extractum Viburni Fluidum (Viburnum),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Extractum Xanthoxyli Fluidum (Xanthoxylum), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Extractum Zingiberis Fluidum (Ginger), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

GLYCERITA—GLYCERITES

are mixtures of medicinal agents with Glycerin. The two officinal ones are:

Glyceritum Amyli (Starch), Excipient.
Glyceritum Vitelli (Glyconin, Yolk of Egg), Vehicle.

INFUSA—INFUSIONS

are liquid preparations made by allowing vegetable substances to steep in hot or cold water. When the strength is not directed by the physician nor specified by the Pharmacopœia, they are to be made ten per cent. *From one to four fluid ounces* of all infusions may be given, except of Digitalis, of which the dose is one to four drachms. There are five infusions officinal:

Infusum Brayeræ (Brayera), ℥ iv.–viij. 120.–240.
Infusum Cinchonæ (Cinchona), ℥ i.–iv. 30.–120.
Infusum Digitalis (Digitalis), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ (Wild Cherry),
℥ i.–iv. 30.–120.
Infusum Sennæ Compositum (Senna Comp.),
℥ ij.–iv. 60.–120.

LINIMENTA—LINIMENTS

are solutions or mixtures of various substances in alcoholic or oily liquids, and are intended for external application to the body. Ten are officinal:

Linimentum Ammoniæ (Ammonia).
Linimentum Belladonnæ (Belladonna).
Linimentum Calcis (Lime).
Linimentum Camphoræ (Camphor).
Linimentum Cantharidis (Cantharides).
Linimentum Chloroformi (Chloroform).
Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis (Subacetate of Lead).
Linimentum Saponis (Soap).
Linimentum Sinapis Compositum (Compound Mustard).
Linimentum Terebinthinæ (Turpentine).

LIQUORES—SOLUTIONS

are solutions of non-volatile substances in water (except gutta-percha, which is dissolved in chloroform); other forms of aqueous pre-

parations which belong to special classes such as infusions, syrups, etc., are also excepted. There are twenty-six officinal solutions:

Liquor Acidi Arseniosi (Arsenious Acid), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis (Acetate of Ammonium), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Liquor Calcis (Lime Water), ℥ ij.–iv. 60.–120.

Liquor Ferri Acetatis (Acetate of Iron), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Liquor Ferri Chloridi (Chloride of Iron), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Liquor Ferri Citratis (Citrate of Iron), ♏ ij.–x. 0.13–0.65

Liquor Ferri et Quininæ Citratis (Citrate of Iron and Quinine), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Liquor Ferri Nitratis (Nitrate of Iron), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.

Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis (Subsulphate of Iron), ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis (Tersulphate of Iron), Not used internally.

Liquor Guttæ Perchæ (Gutta Percha), Ext. use.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis (Nitrate of Mercury), Ext. use.

Liquor Iodi Compositus (Comp. Sol. Iodine), ♏ v.–x. 0.30–0.65

Liquor Magnesii Citratis (Citrate of Magnesia), ℥ ij.–viij. 60.–240.

Liquor Pepsini (Pepsin), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis (Subacetate of Lead), Ext. use.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus (Subacetate of Lead, Dilute), Ext. use.

Liquor Potassæ (Sol. of Potassa), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Liquor Potassii Arsenitis (Arsenite of Potassium), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Liquor Potassii Citratis (Citrate of Potassium), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Liquor Sodæ (Soda), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ (Chlorinated Soda), ʒ i. 4.

Liquor Sodii Arseniatis (Arseniate of Soda), ♏ iij.–x. 0.20–0.65

Liquor Sodii Silicatis (Silicate of Soda), Ext. use.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi (Chloride of Zinc), Ext. use.

MASSÆ—MASSES

are solid mixtures of pilular consistence. There are three officinal:

Massa Copaibæ (Copaiba), gr. x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Massa Ferri Carbonatis (Carbonate of Iron), gr. iij.–v. 0.20–0.30
Massa Hydrargyri (Mercury), gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.60

MELLITA—HONEYS

are thick liquid preparations in which honey is used as a base. There are three officinal:
Mel (Honey), Vehicle.
Mel Despumatum (Clarified Honey), Vehicle.
Mel Rosæ (Honey of Rose), Vehicle and flavoring.

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES

are liquid preparations in which a finely divided insoluble substance is held in suspension by the aid of some viscid substance. Three preparations named "mixtures" by the Pharmacopœia—Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis, Mistura Potassii Citratis, and Mistura Rhei et Sodæ are really solutions, since their ingredients are soluble in the water which forms the menstruum. The *dose of all mixtures is fl.* ℥ *ss. to fl.* ℥ *i.*, except those of Magnesia and Asafetida and of Rhubarb and Soda, of which

the dose is ʒ ss. to ʒ i. There are eleven officinal mixtures:

Mistura Ammoniaci (Ammoniac), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Amygdalæ (Almond), Vehicle.

Mistura Asafœtidæ (Asafetida), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Chloroformi (Chloroform), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Cretæ (Chalk), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Ferri Composita (Compound Iron), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis (Acetate of Iron and Ammonium), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita (Compound Liquorice), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Magnesiæ et Asafœtidæ (Magnesia and Asafetida), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Mistura Potassii Citratis (Citrate of Potash), ℥ ss.–i. 15.–30.

Mistura Rhei et Sodæ (Rhubarb and Soda), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

MUCILAGINES—MUCILAGES

are thick, viscid solutions of gum or of mucilaginous principles in water, used as vehi-

cles and for suspending insoluble powders in mixtures. There are five officinal:

Mucilago Acaciæ (Acacia), Vehicle.
Mucilago Cydonii (Cydonium), Vehicle.
Mucilago Sassafras Medullæ (Sassafras Pith), Vehicle.
Mucilago Tragacanthæ (Tragacanth), Vehicle.
Mucilago Ulmi (Elm), Vehicle.

OLEATA—OLEATES

are liquid preparations made by dissolving bases in oleic acid, and intended for external application either for purposes of absorption or counter-irritation. Two are officinal:

Oleatum Hydrargyri (Mercury).
Oleatum Veratrinæ Veratrine).

OLEORESINÆ—OLEORESINS

are liquid preparations consisting of mixtures of oils and resins extracted from vegetable substances by ether, a portion of the latter being removed by evaporation and distillation. Six are officinal:

Oleoresina Aspidii (Aspidium), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Oleoresina Capsici (Capsicum), ɱ ¼–i. 0.016–0.065

Oleoresina Cubebæ (Cubeb),
℥ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.
Oleoresina Lupulini (Lupuline),
℥ v.–x. 0.30–0.60
Oleoresina Piperis (Pepper), ℥ ½–ij. 0.03–0.13
Oleoresina Zingiberis (Ginger),
℥ ½–ij. 0.03–0.13

PILULÆ—PILLS

are solid preparations in which medicinal substances are incorporated into a mass, which is then divided into small spherical bodies. The officinal ones vary in weight from about one to four grains. They are intended to be swallowed whole. Two of the officinal ones are coated with Tolu; the rest are plain.

Besides tolu, sugar, gelatin, silver and gold foil, and various powders are used to coat their surfaces, and thus make them tasteless during swallowing. *One to two pills may be given of each* as a dose, though the exact dose varies somewhat. Fifteen are officinal:

Pilulæ Aloes (Aloes), 1–5
Pilulæ Aloes et Asafœtidæ (Aloes and Asafetida), 2–5
Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri (Aloes and Iron), 1–3

Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches (Aloes and Mastich), 1–2
Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ (Aloes and Myrrh), 1–4
Pilulæ Antimonii Compositæ (Compound Antimony), 1–2
Pilulæ Asafœtidæ (Asafetida), 1–3
Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ (Compound Cathartic), 1–3
Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ (Compound Iron), 1–3
Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi (Iodide of Iron), 1–3
Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ (Compound Galbanum), 1–4
Pilulæ Opii (Opium), 1–2
Pilulæ Phosphori (Phosphorus), 1–3
Pilulæ Rhei (Rhubarb), 1–3
Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ (Compound Rhubarb), 1–3

PULVERES—POWDERS

are mixtures of two or more officinal drugs in a finely divided state by rubbing them together. Nine are officinal:

Pulvis Antimonialis (Antimonial), gr. iij.–x. 0.20–0.65
Pulvis Aromaticus (Aromatic), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

Pulvis Cretæ Compositus (Chalk Comp.), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Pulvis Effervescens Compositus (Comp. Effervescing), One powder.
Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus (Comp. Liquorice), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii (Ipecac and Opium), gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus (Compound Jalap), gr. xx.–lx. 1.30–4.
Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus (Compound Morphine), gr. v.–x. 0.30–0.65
Pulvis Rhei Compositus (Compound Rhubarb), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

RESINÆ—RESINS

are solids prepared either by extraction from vegetable substances by alcohol and precipitation by water, or by distillation of the volatile oil with which they are in combination. One (Guaiac) is a natural exudate. Six are officinal:

Resina (Resin), Ext. use.
Resina Copaibæ (Copaiba), gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Resina Jalapæ (Jalap), gr. ij.–v. 0.13–0.30
Resina Podophylli (Podophyllum), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.008–0.03

Resina Scammonii (Scammony),
gr. iv.–viij. 0.25–0.50
Resina Guaiaci (Guaiac), gr. x.–xx. 0.65–1.30

SPIRITUS—SPIRITS

are alcoholic solutions of volatile solids, liquids, or gases. Two (Spiritus Myrciæ and Spiritus Odoratus) are intended for external use; the others may be given in *doses of fl.* ʒ *ss.* Twenty-two are officinal:

Spiritus Ætheris (Ether), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.
Spiritus Ætheris Compositus (Comp. Ether),
ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi (Nitrous Ether),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Ammoniæ (Ammonia),
ɱ xx.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus (Aromatic Ammonia), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Anisi (Anise), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Spiritus Aurantii (Orange), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Spiritus Camphoræ (Camphor),
ɱ x.–lx. 0.65–4.
Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloroform),
ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Cinnamomi (Cinnamon), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Spiritus Frumenti (Whiskey).
Spiritus Gaultheriæ (Gaultheria), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.
Spiritus Juniperi (Juniper), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Juniperi Compositus (Juniper Comp.), ʒ ij.–iv. 8.–16.
Spiritus Lavandulæ (Lavender), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Limonis (Lemon), Flavoring.
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ (Peppermint), ♏ x.–xl. 0.65–2.60
Spiritus Menthæ Viridis (Spearmint), ♏ x.–xl. 0.65–2.60
Spiritus Myrciæ (Myrcia), Ext. use.
Spiritus Myristicæ (Nutmeg), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Spiritus Odoratus (Perfumed), Ext. use.
Spiritus Vini Gallici (Brandy).

SUPPOSITORIA—SUPPOSITORIES

are small masses of conical or other form made by incorporating the medicinal substance with Oil of Theobroma. They are intended for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or urethra, and unless otherwise stated are to weigh fifteen grains each. No suppositories are specified by the Pharmacopœia, only the general formula being given.

SYRUPI—SYRUPS

are strong solutions of sugar in water, or such solutions in which flavoring or medicinal substances have been dissolved. They are apt to become sour, and hence must not be kept a long time after the bottle has been opened. All syrups may be given in *doses of fl.* ʒ *i.* Thirty-four are officinal:

Syrupus (Syrup), Vehicle.
Syrupus Acaciæ (Acacia), Vehicle.
Syrupus Acidi Citrici (Citric Acid), Vehicle.
Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici (Hydriodic Acid), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Allii (Garlic), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Althææ (Althea), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Syrupus Amygdalæ (Almond), Vehicle.
Syrupus Aurantii (Orange), Vehicle.
Syrupus Aurantii Florum (Orange Flowers), Vehicle.
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis (Lactophosphate Calcium), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Syrupus Calcis (Lime), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Syrupus Ferri Bromidi (Bromide of Iron), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi (Iodide of Iron), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.

Syrupus Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum (Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Hypophosphitum (Hypophosphites), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Hypophosphitum cum Ferro (Hypophosphites with Iron), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ (Ipecac), ʒ ss.–iv. 2.–16.
Syrupus Krameriæ (Krameria), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Syrupus Lactucarii (Lactucarium), ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.
Syrupus Limonis (Lemon), Vehicle.
Syrupus Picis Liquidæ (Tar), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ (Wild Cherry), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Rhei (Rhubarb), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus (Aromatic Rhubarb), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Rosæ (Rose), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Rubi (Rubus), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Syrupus Rubi Idæi (Raspberry), Vehicle.
Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus (Compound Sarsaparilla), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Syrupus Scillæ (Squill), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Syrupus Scillæ Compositus (Compound Squill), ♏ x.–lx. 0.65–4.
Syrupus Senegæ (Senega), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Syrupus Sennæ (Senna),	ʒ i.–iv.	4.–16.
Syrupus Tolutanus Tolu),	ʒ i.–iv.	4.–16.
Syrupus Zingiberis (Ginger),	ʒ i.–ij.	4.–8.

TINCTURÆ—TINCTURES

are solutions of medicinal substances in alcohol or diluted alcohol, differing from spirits in that the dissolved substance is non-volatile (Iodine is an exception). Seventy-two are officinal; fifty-two of these may be given in *doses of fl.* ʒ *i.;* the doses of the twenty remaining ones are *less ;* four (Arnica, Calendula, Pyrethrum, and Green Soap) are for external use; one (Aconite), ♏ i.–v.; two, (Cantharides and Veratrum Viride), ♏ iij.–x.; six (Belladonna, Cannabis Indica, Digitalis, Iodine, Ipecac and Opium, Nux Vomica), ♏ v.–xx.; and seven (Gelsemium, Ignatia, Opium, Deodorized Opium, Physostigma, Squill, Stramonium), ♏ x.–xx.

Tinctura Aconiti (Aconite),	♏ i.–v.	0.065–0.30
Tinctura Aloes (Aloes),	ʒ ss.–iv.	2.–16.
Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ (Aloes and Myrrh),	ʒ i.–ij.	4.–8.
Tinctura Arnicæ Florum (Arnica Flowers),	♏ x.–lx.	0.65–4.
Tinctura Arnicæ Radicis (Arnica Root),	♏ x.–xl.	0.65–2.60

Tinctura Asafœtidæ (Asafetida), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.
Tinctura Aurantii Amari (Bitter Orange Peel), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Aurantii Dulcis (Sweet Orange Peel), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Belladonnæ (Belladonna), ♏ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.
Tinctura Benzoini (Benzoin), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Benzoini Composita (Compound Benzoin), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Bryoniæ (Bryonia), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Calendulæ (Calendula), Ext. use.
Tinctura Calumbæ (Calumba), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ (Indian Cannabis), ♏ v.–xxx. 0.30–2.
Tinctura Cantharidis (Cantharides), ♏ iij.–xv. 0.20–1.
Tinctura Capsici (Capsicum), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Cardamomi (Cardamom), ʒ –i.ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Cardamomi Composita (Comp. Cardamom), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Catechu Composita (Comp. Catechu), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Chiratæ (Chirata), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Cimicifugæ (Cimicifuga), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.

Tinctura Cinchonæ (Cinchona), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita (Comp. Cinchona), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Tinctura Cinnamomi (Cinnamon), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Tinctura Colchici (Colchicum), ♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.
Tinctura Conii (Conium), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.
Tinctura Croci (Saffron), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Cubebæ (Cubeb), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Digitalis (Digitalis), ♏ v –xx. 0.30–1.30
Tinctura Ferri Acetatis (Acetate of Iron), ♏ xv.–lx. 1.–4.
Tinctura Ferri Chloridi (Chloride of Iron), ♏ x.–xxx. 0.65–2.
Tinctura Gallæ (Nutgall), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Gelsemii (Gelsemium), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Tinctura Gentianæ Composita (Comp. Gentian), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Guaiaci (Guaiac), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata (Ammoniated Guaiac), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Humuli (Hops), ʒ i.–iij. 4.–12.
Tinctura Hydrastis (Hydrastis), ʒ ss –i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Hyoscyami (Hyoscyamus), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.

Tinctura Ignatiæ (Ignatia), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–130.
Tinctura Iodi (Iodine), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii (Ipecac and Opium), ♏ v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Tinctura Kino (Kino), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Krameriæ (Krameria), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita (Comp. Lavender), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Lobeliæ (Lobelia), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.
Tinctura Matico (Matico), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Moschi (Musk), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.
Tinctura Myrrhæ (Myrrh), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ (Nux Vomica), ♏ v.–xx. 0.30–1.30
Tinctura Opii (Opium), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Tinctura Opii Camphorata (Camphorated Opium), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Tinctura Opii deodorata (Deodorized Opium), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Tinctura Physostigmatis (Physostigma), ♏ xv.–xl. 1.–2.60
Tinctura Pyrethri (Pyrethrum), Ext. use.
Tinctura Quassiæ (Quassia), ʒ ss.–i.
Tinctura Rhei (Rhubarb), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Rhei Aromatica (Aromatic Rhubarb), ʒ ss.–ij. 2.–8.
Tinctura Rhei Dulcis (Sweet Rhubarb), ʒ ij.–iij. 8.–12.

Tinctura Sanguinariæ (Sanguinaria), ♏ xx.–lx. 1.30–4.
Tinctura Saponis Viridis (Green Soap), Ext. use.
Tinctura Scillæ (Squill), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Tinctura Serpentariæ (Serpentaria), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Stramonii (Stramonium), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Tinctura Sumbul (Sumbul), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Tinctura Tolutana (Tolu), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Valerianæ (Valerian), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata (Ammoniated Valerian), ʒ i.–ij. 4.–8.
Tinctura Vanillæ (Vanilla), Flavoring.
Tinctura Veratri Viridis (Veratrum Viride), ♏ iij.–viij. 0.20–0.50
Tinctura Zingiberis (Ginger), ♏ x.–xl. 0.65–2.60

TINCTURÆ HERBARUM RECENTIUM—TINCTURES OF FRESH HERBS

are alcoholic preparations made by macerating 50 parts of the fresh herb in 100 parts of alcohol for 14 days and filtering. No special ones are given in the Pharmacopœia.

TRITURATIONES—TRITURATIONS

are mixtures of medicinal substances with sugar of milk in the proportion of 10 parts of the former to 90 parts of the latter. One only is officinal:

Trituratio Elaterini (Elaterin),
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$. 0.03–0.05

TROCHISCI—TROCHES

are small, flattened lozenges or tablets made by incorporating medicinal substances into a mass with sugar or gum, and dividing this into disks. They are intended to be taken into the mouth and allowed to dissolve, and are used for local applications to the mucous membrane of the mouth, or as agreeable means of giving medicines which are not objectionable to the taste. *From one to five of each* of them may be considered a dose. Sixteen are officinal:

Trochisci Acidi Tannici (Tannic Acid).
Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi (Chloride of Ammonium).
Trochisci Catechu (Catechu).
Trochisci Cretæ (Chalk).
Trochisci Cubebæ (Cubeb).

Trochisci Ferri (Iron).
Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii (Liquorice and Opium).
Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ (Ipecac).
Trochisci Krameriæ (Krameria).
Trochisci Magnesiæ (Magnesia).
Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ (Peppermint).
Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ (Morphine and Ipecac).
Trochisci Potassii Chloratis (Chlorate of Potash).
Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis (Bicarbonate of Soda).
Trochisci Sodii Santoninatis (Santoninate of Soda).
Trochisci Zingiberis (Ginger).

UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS

are mixtures of medicinal agents with fatty substances, softer than cerates, and intended to melt at the temperature of the body and to serve for inunction. Petrolatum (Petroleum Ointment, Vaseline, Cosmoline, Unguentum Petrolei) is now often employed in the preparation of ointments, and has the advantage of not becoming rancid. Twenty-six ointments are officinal:

Unguentum (Ointment).
Unguentum Acidi Carbolici (Carbolic Acid).
Unguentum Acidi Gallici (Gallic Acid).
Unguentum Acidi Tannici (Tannic Acid).
Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ (Rose Water, Cold Cream).
Unguentum Belladonnæ (Belladonna).
Unguentum Chrysarobini (Chrysarobin, Chrysophanic Acid).
Unguentum Diachylon (Diachylon).
Unguentum Gallæ (Nutgall).
Unguentum Hydrargyri (Mercurial, Blue).
Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati (Ammoniated Mercury).
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis (Nitrate of Mercury, Citrine).
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi (Yellow Oxide of Mercury).
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri (Red Oxide of Mercury).
Unguentum Iodi (Iodine).
Unguentum Iodoformi (Iodoform).
Unguentum Mezerei (Mezereum).
Unguentum Picis Liquidæ (Tar).
Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis (Carbonate of Lead).
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi (Iodide of Lead).

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi (Iodide of Potassium).
Unguentum Stramonii (Stramonium).
Unguentum Sulphuris (Sulphur).
Unguentum Sulphuris Alkalinum (Alkaline Sulphur).
Unguentum Veratrinæ (Veratrine).
Unguentum Zinci Oxidi (Oxide of Zinc).

VINA—WINES

are tinctures in which Stronger White Wine is used as a menstruum in the place of alcohol. *One fluidrachm* may be given of all wines except Vinum Aromaticum, which is intended for external use, and Colchicum Root and Opium, of each of which the dose is ♏ x.–xx. Fourteen are officinal:

Vinum Album (White Wine),	Menstruum.
Vinum Album Fortius (Stronger White Wine),	Menstruum.
Vinum Aloes (Aloes),	ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Vinum Antimonii (Antimony),	♏ x.–lx. 0.65–4.
Vinum Aromaticum (Aromatic),	Ext. use.
Vinum Colchici Radicis (Colchicum Root),	♏ x.-xx. 0.65–1.30

Vinum Colchici Seminis (Colchicum Seed), ʒ ss.–i. 2.–4.
Vinum Ergotæ (Ergot), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Vinum Ferri Amarum (Bitter Wine of Iron), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Vinum Ferri Citratis (Citrate of Iron), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (Ipecac), ♏ x.–lx. 0.65–4.
Vinum Opii (Opium), ♏ x.–xx. 0.65–1.30
Vinum Rhei (Rhubarb), ʒ i.–iv. 4.–16.
Vinum Rubrum (red), Vehicle.

NON-OFFICINAL FORMS OF MEDICINES.

Bou′gia, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Bougie; a urethral suppository.

Ca′psula, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Capsule; a small, hollow, gelatin receptacle for medicines, intended to be swallowed, and thus concealing the taste of its contents.

Catapla′sma, III.n. (gen. *a′tis*), Poultice.

Cha′rtula, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Small Paper; the subdivision of powders into separate doses inclosed by small pieces of paper, folded.

Colly′rium, II.n. (gen. *i*), Eye-water.

Di′scus, II.m. (gen. *i*), Disk; a small, flat piece of medicated gelatin, used when the dose is

small, especially with alkaloids, for application to the eye, or for use in hypodermatic syringe.

Drage'es, sugar-coated pills (French).

Emu'lsio, III.f. (gen. *o'nis*), Emulsion; a liquid formed by the suspension of an oily substance in water.

E'nema, III.n. (gen. *a'tis*), Enema; a rectal injection.

Esse'ntia, I.f. (gen. *æ*), Spirits, Essence; solution of volatile oil in alcohol.

Gargari'sma, III.n. (gen. *a'tis*), Gargle.

Gra'nulum, II. n. (gen. *i*), a small pill; a granule.

Hau'stus, IV.m. (gen. *us*), Draught; when a considerable amount of fluid is to be swallowed at one dose.

Inhala'tio, III.f. (gen *io'nis*), Inhalation; a vapor.

Inje'ctio, III.f. (gen. *o'nis*), Injection.

Lava'tio, III.f. (gen. *o'nis*), Bath.

Lo'tio, III.f. (gen, *o'nis*), Lotion; a wash.

Pedilu'vium, II.n. (gen. *i*), Foot-bath.

Pigme'ntum, II.n. (gen. *i*), Paint.

Po'tus, IV.m. (gen. *us*), Drink; a draught.

Su'ccus, II.m. (gen. *i*), Juice.

Tablet Triturates. Triturations compressed into small masses, for exact dosage and convenience of administration.

Tablets, Hypodermic. Small masses containing exact doses of substances used for hypodermatic administration; some innocent but soluble substance is used as the basis.

Va′por, III.m. (gen. *o′ris*), Vapors; medicinal agents in an aerial condition.

CHAPTER II.

PRESCRIPTION LATIN.

NOUNS.

The greatest number of words used in prescriptions are nouns. In Latin there are *five declensions;* but the fifth not occurring in prescription language (except in the phrase "pro re nata," meaning "when necessary"), it may be omitted.

In each noun we distinguish a "stem" which remains fixed or unaltered, and the "ending" which changes with the number and case. There are, as in English, a *singular* and a *plural number*, and a *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter* gender, but gender does not depend upon the sex of the object as in English, but is influenced largely by other circumstances, such as word ending, so that it must in most cases be learned by rules.

There are *six cases*, but of these only *four* are employed in prescriptions. These four are:

Nominative—corresponding to the English "nominative."

Genitive—corresponding to the English "possessive" or "objective after of."

Accusative—corresponding to the English objective, after a preposition or the direct object of a verb.

Ablative—of which there is no corresponding case in English.

The ablative case is only employed in few instances, after the prepositions "cum" and "pro," as "cum hydrargyro," "pro re nata;" it is never employed in the plural, and hence the consideration of the ablative case, plural, will be omitted.

Note that, *in all declensions, the nominative and accusative of neuter nouns are alike, and that in the plural, these cases of neuter nouns terminate in "a."*

NOUNS OF FIRST DECLENSION.

All prescription nouns whose nominative singular terminates in "*a*," are of the *first declension* and of *feminine gender* except:

Cataplasma (cataplasmatis),
Physostigma (physostigmatis),
Enema (enematis),
Gargarisma (gargarismatis).

} These four are of the third declension and neuter gender.

Two nouns of Greek origin, terminating in the nominative singular in "*e*," are also of the first declension. They are: "Aloe" and "Mastiche;" they are both feminine, and are declined as follows:

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.: Alo-e.	Same as regular nouns of first declension terminating in "*a*."
Gen.: Alo-es.	
Acc.: Alo-en.	
Abla.: Alo-e.	

So that, with the six exceptions just given, *all prescription* nouns ending in the nominative singular *in* "*a*" are of the *first declension*, *feminine*, and are declined as follows:

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.: Aqu-a.	Nom.: Aqu-æ.
Gen.: Aqu-æ.	Gen.: Aqu-arum.
Acc.: Aqu-am.	Acc.: Aqu-as.
Abl.: Aqu-a.	

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension includes nouns in "*us*" and in "*um*," which are declined as follows;

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.: Vitell-*us.*	Nom.: Vitell-*i.*
Gen.: Vitell-*i.*	Gen.: Vitell-*orum.*
Acc. Vitell-*um.*	Acc.: Vitell-*os.*
Abl.: Vitell-*o.*	

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.: Acid-*um.*	Nom.: Acid-*a.*
Gen.: Acid-*i.*	Gen.: Acid-*orum.*
Acc.: Acid-*um.*	Acc.: Acid-*a.*
Abl.: Acid-*o.*	

All prescription nouns terminating in "us" are of the *second declension except* seven:

Rhus (rhois), 3 f.
Cornus (-us), 4 f.
Quercus (-us), 4 f.
Fructus (-us), Haustus (-us), Potus (-us), Spiritus (-us), } 4 m.

All prescription nouns in "us" are of *masculine* gender, except the following seven:

Juniperus, Prunus, Sambucus, Ulmus, } 2 f.
Rhus, 3 f.
Cornus, 3 f.
Quercus, 4 f.

All prescription nouns terminating in the nominative singular in "*um*" are of the *second declension*, and are *neuter* in *gender*.

To the second declension belong also the following (4) Greeek nouns:

Erythroxylon.
Hæmatoxylon.
Toxicodendron.
Prinos.

Prinos is *masculine*, and is declined as follows:

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.:	Prin-*os.*	Like nouns of second declension in *us*: *i, orum, os.*
Gen.:	Prin-*i.*	
Acc.:	Prin-*on.*	
Abl.:	Prin-*o.*	

The other three, *Erythroxylon*, *Hæmatoxylon*, and *Toxicodendron* are *neuter*, and are declined as follows:

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.:	Erythroxyl-*on.*	Like neuter nouns of second declension: *a, orum, a.*
Gen.:	Erythroxyl-*i.*	
Acc.:	Erythroxyl-*on.*	
Abl.:	Erythroxyl-*o.*	

NOUNS OF THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Six prescription nouns are of the fourth declension. These are *Fructus*, *Spiritus*, *Haustus*, *Potus*, *masculine;* and *Cornus*, *Quercus*, *feminine.* They are declined as follows:

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.: Spirit-*us.*	Nom.: Spirit-*us.*
Gen.: Spirit-*us.*	Gen.: Spirit-*uum.*
Acc.: Spirit-*um.*	Acc.: Spirit-*us.*
Abl.: Spirit-*u.*	

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

All prescription nouns not accounted for under the preceding description of the First, Second, and Fourth Declensions are of the *Third Declension.*

Thus, *with seventeen exceptions, all prescriptive nouns having other terminations* than "US," "A," *and* "UM" *are of the third declension.*

These *exceptions*, to recapitulate, are:

Four of the third declension, neuter, ending in *a:*

Cataplasma (cataplasmatis).
Enema (enematis).

Gargarisma (gargarismatis).

Physostigma (physostigmatis).

One of the third declension, fem., ending in *us:*

Rhus (rhois).

Two of the first declension (Greek), fem., ending in *e:*

Aloe.

Mastiche.

Six of the fourth declension, m. and f., ending in *us:*

Cornus, f.

Fructus, m.

Haustus, m.

Potus, m.

Quercus, f.

Spiritus, m.

One of the second declension (Greek), m., ending in *os:*

Prinos.

Three of the second declension (Greek), n, ending in *on:*

Erythroxylon.

Hæmatoxylon.

Toxicodendron.

The formation of the genitive and of other cases of nouns of the third declension is not as

easy as in the other declensions, since there is no rule which enables us to ascertain the stem (the portion of the word in the genitive case minus the ending "*is*"), and the changes from the nominative to the genitive are quite various. Their study will be facilitated by reference to the following ten groups, which embrace all the prescription nouns of the third declension.

I. *Nominative ending in* "AS," *genitive,* "ATIS;" they are thirty-three in number, and thus form one-third of the nouns of this declension. They are all *masculine* except *Asclepias* (asclepia′dis), *f.* They are all salt names, and comprise the following:

Acet′as (aceta′tis)
Arsen′ias (arsenia′tis)
Benz′oas (benzo′atis)
Bicarbo′nas (bicarbona′tis)
Bichro′mas (bichroma′tis)
Bisu′lphas (bisulpha′tis)
Bita′rtras (bitartra′tis)
Bo′ras (bora′tis)
Carbo′nas (carbona′tis)
Chlo′ras (chlora′tis)
Ci′tras (citra′tis)
Hy′dras (hydra′tis)
Hydrobro′mas (hydrobroma′tis)
Hydrochlo′ras (hydrochlora′tis)
La′ctas (lacta′tis)
Lactopho′sphas (lactophospha′tis)

Ni′tras (nitra′tis)
O′xalas (oxala′tis)
Perma′nganas (permangana′tis)
Pho′sphas (phospha′tis)
Pyropho′sphas (pyrophospha′tis)
Santoni′nas (santonina′tis)
Si′licas (silica′tis)
Subac′etas (subaceta′tis)
Subcarbo′nas (subcarbona′tis)
Subni′tras (subnitra′tis)
Subsu′lphas (subsulpha′tis)
Su′lphas (sulpha′tis)
Sulphoca′rbolas (sulphocarbola′tis)
Ta′rtras (tartratis)
Tersu′lphas (tersulpha′tis)
Valeria′nas (valeriana′tis)

II. *Nominatives ending in* "IS" (17).

(a) *Genitive unchanged* (4) *all feminine :*

Ca′nnabis (ca′nnabis)
Digita′lis (digita′lis)
Hydra′stis (hydra′stis)
Sina′pis (sin′apis)

(b) *Genitive changing to* "ITIS" (6) *all masculine :*

Ar′senis (arseni′tis)
Bisu′lphis (bisulphi′tis)
Hypopho′sphis (hypophosphi′tis)
Hyposu′lphis (hyposulphi′tis)
Ni′tris (nitri′tis)
Su′lphis (sulphi′tis)

(c) *Genitive changing to* "IDIS" (6) *all feminine:*

A′nthemis (anthe′midis)
Ca′ntharis (cantha′ridis)
Colocy′nthis(colocyn′thidis)
Hamame′lis (hamame′lidis)
I′ris (i′ridis)
Ma′cis (ma′cidis)

(d) *Genitive changing to* "ERIS" (1):

Pu′lvis (pu′lveris), *m.*

III. *Nominative ending in* "O" (13). All except three (carbo, *m.*, pepo, *m.*, and sapo, *m.*) are *feminine.*

(a) *Genitive changing to* "ONIS" (11):

Confe′ctio (confectio′nis)
Emu′lsio (emulsio′nis)
Inhala′tio (inhalatio′nis)
Inje′ctio (injectio′nis)
Lava′tio (lavatio′nis)
Lo′tio (lotio′nis)
Po′rtio (portio′nis)
Tritura′tio (trituratio′nis)
Ca′rbo (carbo′nis)
Pe′po (pepo′nis)
Sa′po (sapo′nis)

(b) *Genitive changing to* "INIS" (2):

Mucila′go (mucila′ginis)
Ustila′go (ustila′ginis)

IV. *Nominative ending in* "X" (none neuter), (9).

(a) *Genitive changing to* "CIS" (7):

Bo′rax (bora′cis), m.
Ca′lx (ca′lcis), f.
Nu′x (nu′cis), f.
Pi′x (pi′cis), f.
Ra′dix (radi′cis), f.
Sa′lix (sa′licis), f.
Sty′rax (styra′cis), m.

(b) *Genitive changing to* "CIS," *and preceding* "E" to "I" (2):

Co′rtex (co′rticis), m. and f.
Ru′mex (rumicis), f.

V. *Nominative ending in* "R;" *genitive simply adds* "IS" (6):

Æ′ther (æ′theris), *m.*
Li′quor (liqu′oris), *m.*
Pi′per (pi′peris), *n.*
Su′lphur (su′lphuris), *n.*
Va′por (va′poris), *m.*
Zingiber (zingi′beris), *n.*

VI. *Nominative ending in* "A;" *genitive,* "ATIS" (4); *all neuter :*

Catapla′sma (cataplasma′tis)
En′ema (enema′tis)
Gargari′sma (gargarisma′tis)
Physost′igma (physostigma′tis)

VII. *Nominative ending in* "S;" *genitive,* "IS" (5):

A′deps (a′dipis), m.
Bo′s (bo′vis), m. and *f.*
Flo′s (flo′ris), m.
Ju′glans (jugla′ndis), f.
Pa′rs (pa′rtis), f.

VIII. *Nominative ending in* "L" (5), *all neuter.*

(a) *Genitive, add* "IS" (3):

Al'cohol (alcoho'lis) Thy'mol (thymo'lis)
Chlo'ral (chlora'lis)

(b) *Genitive, double the l, and add* "IS" (2).

Fe'l (fe'llis) Me'l (mellis)

IX. *Nominative ending in* "N" (4), *all neuter.*

(a) "ON;" *genitive,* "ONIS" (2):

Eri'geron (erigero'n-tis) Li'mon (limo'nis)

(b) "EN;" *genitive,* "INIS" (2):

Alu'men (alu'minis) Se'men (se'minis)

X. *Nominative ending in* "C;" *genitive,* "TIS" (1):

La'c (la'ctis), n.

The following nouns are INDECLINABLE; *i. e.*, they do not change their terminology. *All indeclinable nouns are neuter.* There are fourteen:

A'myl.
Aze'darach.
Bu'chu.
Cajupu'ti.
Ca'techu.
Co'ca.
Cura're.
Eli'xir.
Jabora'ndi.
Ki'no.
Ma'tico.
Sa'go.
Sa'ssafras.
Su'mbul.

To these some authorities add nouns ending ing in "*ol:*"

Alcohol. Thymol.

A full list of prescription nouns (for reference) is given on the last pages of this volume.

ADJECTIVES.

These *agree with* the *nouns* which they qualify in gender, number, and case. They are *declined like nouns*, and may be divided into two classes:

Class I. embraces all but 14 of the adjectives employed in prescriptions, and the nominative terminates in "US," "A," or "UM," according to whether the noun qualified is *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*. When *masculine* and terminating in US, they are declined like nouns of the *second declension* (*m.*); when *feminine* and terminating in A, like nouns of the *first declension*; when *neuter* and terminating in UM, like nouns of the *second declension* (*n.*). Thus:

Singular.

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Nom.:	Alb-*us*	Alb-*a*	Alb-*um*
Gen.:	Alb-*i*	Alb-*æ*	Alb-*i*
Acc.:	Alb-*um*	Alb-*am*	Alb-*um*
Abl.:	Alb-*o*	Alb-*a*	Alb-*o*

Plural.

Nom.:	Alb-*i*	Alb-*æ*	Alb-*a*
Gen.:	Alb-*orum*	Alb-*arum*	Alb-*orum*
Acc.:	Alb-*os*	Alb-*as*	Alb-*a*

Class II. embraces the remaining 14 adjectives employed in prescription writing; these are declined like nouns of the third declension, and, with the exceptions noted below, end in "IS" (m.), "IS" (f.), and "E" (n.).

They are declined thus:

Singular.

Masculine and Feminine.	*Neuter.*
Nom.: Dulc-*is.*	Nom.: Dulc-*e.*
Gen.: Dulc-*is.*	Gen.: Dulc-*is.*
Acc.: Dulc-*em.*	Acc.: Dulc-*e.*
Abl.: Dulc-*i.*	Abl.: Dulc-*e.*

Plural.

Masculine and Feminine.	*Neuter.*
Nom.: Dulc-*es.*	Nom.: Dulc-*ia.*
Gen.: Dulc-*ium.*	Gen.: Dulc-*ium.*
Acc.: Dulc-*es.*	Acc.: Dulc-*ia.*

The following are declined in a slightly different manner:

Singular.

(1) Nom.: Effervesc-*ens* (m., f., n.).
Gen.: Effervescent-*is* (m., f., n.).
Acc.: Effervescent-*em* (m., f.), Effervescens (n.).
Abl.: Effervescent-*i* (m., f., n.).

Plural.

Nom.: Effervescent-*es* (m., f.), Effervescent-*ia* (n.).
Gen.: Effervescent-*ium* (m., f., n.).
Acc.: Effervescent-*es* (m. f.), Effervescent *ia* (n.).

(2) *Recens* is declined like the preceding.

Singular.

(3) Nom.: Tricolor (m., f., n.).
Gen.: Tricolor-*is* (m., f., n.).
Acc.: Tricolor-*em* (m., f.), Tricolor (n.).
Abl.: Tricolor-*i* (m., f., n.).

Plural.

Nom.: Tricolor-*es* (m., f.), Tricolor-*a* (n.).
Gen.: Tricolor-*um* (m., f., n.).
Acc.: Tricolor-*es* (m., f.), Tricolor-*a* (n.).

(4) *Fortior*, comparative of Fortus.

Singular.

Nom.: Fortior (m., f.), Fortius (n.)
Gen.: Fortior-*is* (m., f., n.)
Acc.: Fortior-*em* (m., f.), Fortius (n.).
Abl.: Fortior-*e* (m., f., n.).

Plural.

Nom.: Fortior-*es* (m., f.), Fortior-*a* (n.)
Gen.: Fortior-*um* (m., f., n.).
Acc.: Fortior-*es* (m., f.), Fortior-*a* (n.).

A full list of all prescription adjectives (for reference) is given on the last pages of this volume.

NUMERALS.

a. Cardinals.—All except *unus, duo, tres* (1, 2, 3) are *indeclinable.* In prescriptions, the cardinal numerals are usually represented by the *Roman symbols:* i., ii., iii., iv., etc. It is customary to draw a line over the symbol and to dot the I; this is an additional safeguard against mistakes, since the number of dots should correspond to the number of Is; when the symbol I is final, it is usually modified, and the fact of its being the final number indicated by changing it into a "j"—thus "j."

The first three are declined as follows:

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Nom.:	Un-*us.*	Un-*a.*	Un-*um.*
Gen.:	Un-*ius.*	Un-*ius.*	Un-*ius.*
Acc.:	Un-*um.*	Un-*am.*	Un-*um.*
Abl.:	Un-*o.*	Un-*a.*	Un-*o.*

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
Nom.:	Du-*o.*	Du-*æ.*	Du-*o.*
Gen.:	Du-*orum.*	Du-*arum.*	Du-*orum.*
Acc.:	Du-*os.*	Du-*as.*	Du-*o.*

	Masc. and Fem.	*Neuter.*
Nom.:	Tres.	Tri*a.*
Gen.:	Tri*um.*	Tri*um.*
Acc.	Tres.	Tri*a.*

The other cardinals are given on the last pages of this volume.

b. Ordinals, such as *primus*, first, *secundus*, second, etc., are never employed in prescription writing.

VERBS.

A few only of these are employed in prescription writing; they are used in giving the druggist proper directions, and hence most of them are in the *imperative mood* and are followed by

the object placed in the *accusative case.* To this class belong:

A'dde, add.
Co'la, strain.
Di'vide, divide.
Exte'nde, spread.
Fac, make.
Fi'ltra, filter.
Ma'cera, macerate.
Mi'sce, mix.
Re'cipe, take.
Si'gna, mark.
So'lve, dissolve.
Te're, rub.
Tri'tura, triturate.

Three verbs are used in the *subjunctive mood;* their subject is in the nominative case.

Bu'lliat, let (it) boil.
Fi'at (sing.), Fi'ant (plur.), let (it, them) be made (into).
Suffi'ciat, may suffice.

One is used in the *passive:*

Repeta'tur, let (it) be repeated.

And finally one as *participle,* which acts like an adjective and agrees with the noun which it qualifies in gender, number, and case:

Dividendus (masc.), dividenda (fem.), dividendum (neu.), to be divided.

PREPOSITIONS.

The following are used in prescriptions:

(*a*) The noun following to be in *accusative case.*

Ad, to, up to. In, into. Supra, upon.

(*b*) The noun following to be in the *ablative case.*

Cum, with. Pro, for.

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND PHRASES.

Besides the words occurring under the parts of speech already spoken of, the following occur in prescription writing:

Ad li′bitum, at pleasure.
Ad satura′ndum, to saturation.
Ana, āā, of each.
Be′ne, well.
Bis, twice.
Bis in di′es, twice daily.
Ci′bus, food.
Cochlea′re ma′gnum, a tablespoon.
Cochlea′re parvum, a teaspoon.
Colluto′rium, a mouth-wash.
De′in, thereupon.
Dimi′dius, half.
Do′sis, a dose.

Et, and.
Exte′nde su′pra, spread upon.
Grada′tim, gradually.
Gu′tta, a drop.
Gutta′tim, drop by drop.
Ho′ra, an hour.
In di′es, daily.
Lage′na, a bottle.
Li′bra, a pound.
Li′nteum, lint.
Ma′ne, in the morning.
Ma′ne pri′mo, early in the morning.
Mi′ca pa′nis, a crumb of bread.
Non, not.
No′cte, at night.
No′cte mane′que, at night and in the morning.
Nu′merus, a number.
Nu′mero, in number.
Octa′rius, a pint.
Pa′rtes æqua′les, equal parts.
Pro re na′tâ, as required.
Qua′ntum sufficiat, as much as is necessary.
Qua′qua ho′ra, every hour.
Satura′tus, saturated.
Sca′tula, a box.
Se′mel, once.
Semissis, a half.

Semidra′chma, a half drachm.
Si′mul, together.
Si′ne, without.
Sta′tim, immediately.
Ta′les, such.
Ta′les do′ses, such doses.
Te′re si′mul, rub together.
Ter in di′e, three times a day.

CHAPTER III.

THE TECHNIQUE OF PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

A *prescription* is an order to the druggist to deliver to the patient certain medicines. Such orders are written in Latin, this language presenting decided advantages. It is customary to have so-called "prescription blanks" on hand, and a convenient size for these is three and one-half inches by five inches; druggists are in the habit of supplying these in pads to physicians; but it is considered in better form to use no stationery upon which the pharmacist's card is printed.

Each prescription may be considered to be *composed of five parts:*

(1) *The preliminaries.*

(2) *The name of the drug or preparation* ordered, or two or more of such names.

(3) *The quantity of such ingredients.*

(4) *Directions to the druggist* as to what he is to do with these ingredients.

(5) *Directions to the patient* as to how the medicine is to be taken.

(1) THE PRELIMINARIES.

Besides the portion relating to the compounding and dispensing of the medicine ordered, each prescription should have added the *name and address of the prescriber*, the *name of the patient*, and *the date.*

The *address* may be written or printed at the top of the paper, and is to be followed by the *date*, just as in writing a letter. The *name of the patient* is also to be placed above, and is preceded by "*For.*" The *prescriber's name is signed* below. Should any *special directions* to the druggist, not intended to be put upon the label attached to the medicine, be added, such as "Not to be repeated," "To be repeated once only," etc., they are to be written either above or below the main subject-matter of the prescription.

(2) THE NAME OF THE DRUG OR PREPARATION, OR TWO OR MORE OF SUCH NAMES.

Regarding *pharmacopœial nomenclature*, the following may be noted:

(a) The *title of a vegetable drug* is, with few exceptions, its *botanical genus-name;* it is represented by a *single term*, unless more than one part of the plant is officinal, in which case the part of the plant desired is specified in addition. Thus we say: "*Aconitum*," because only the root is officinal; but "*Colchici Radix*" and "*Colchici Semen*," because both parts are officinal.

(b) *Pharmacopœial salts* are usually designated by the Latin of their *chemical names*, with the basic name first in the genitive, followed by the acid name in the nominative. Thus: "*Magnesic Sulphate*" is "*Magnesii Sulphas*," *i. e.*, "of Magnesium, the Sulphate." In a few instances, the common names are employed instead of the chemical ones, as "*Alumen*" for "Potassio-aluminum sulphate." When *two classes of the same salt* are employed, one is distinguished from the other by a *difference in nomenclature* (1) *chemically*, such as "Sodii Carbonas" and "Sodii *Bi*carbonas," "Liquor Ferri *Sub*sulphatis" and "Liquor Ferri *Ter*sulphatis; or (2) by some reference to their *physical* or *physiological* qualities, such as "Hydrargyri Chloridum *Corrosivum*" and "Hydrargyri Chloridum

Mite," Hydrargyri Oxidum *Flavum* and Hydrargyri Oxidum *Rubrum*.

(c) *Adjectives follow* the *nouns* which they qualify; thus: "Cinchona Flava," "Yellow Cinchona." When two nouns occur together in drugs and chemicals (*not* in preparations), the *genitive* following "of" is *placed first*; thus: "Belladonnæ Radix," "Of belladonna, the root."

. . . . . .

Each ingredient of a prescription is to be in the genitive case, since it follows "Recipe." We say: "Take *of* so and so a certain quantity." The only exceptions to this rule are the following:

(a) When we order a *definite number or size* of any pharmacopœial preparation, the latter is to be in the accusative case, since it is now the direct object of "Recipe." Thus we say: "Take twelve Compound Carthartic Pills"—"Recipe Pilul*as* Cathartic*as* Composit*as*, numero xij." Again: "Take a Belladonna Plaster six inches by four inches" is: "Recipe Emplastr*um* Belladonnæ six inches by four inches." But if we directed the druggist to "take a certain quantity of Belladonna Plaster, and then to spread this upon adhesive

plaster," we would write: "Recipe Emplastri Belladonnæ, ʒ ij.; extende supra emplastrum resinæ, six inches by four inches."

(b) When we have ordered one or more ingredients, and wish to *add enough* water or other *liquid*, so as *to give a desired bulk*, without stopping to compute the exact amount necessary, we may order the final ingredient in the following manner: "Take Water up to a certain quantity." Here "water" would be the direct object of "Recipe," and thus be in the *accusative* case, thus: "Recipe, Aqua*m*, ad fl. ℥ iv." The latter phrase can also be rendered: "Take of Water *a sufficient quantity* up to four fluidounces." "Recipe, Aquæ, *quantum sufficiat* ad fl. ℥ iv."

With these two exceptions, all ingredients of a prescription are to be in the *genitive* case.

To illustrate this, let us take a prescription for the following:

"Take of Bicarbonate of Sodium, of Subcarbonate of Bismuth, of Ipecac." This in Latin would be:

"Recipe:

Sodii Bicarbonatis.
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis.
Ipecacuanhæ."

Parsing each one of these words, we find:

"Sodii" is in genitive case, singular, second declension, neuter, qualifying "bicarbonate" ("of sodium").

"Bicarbonatis," genitive, singular, third declension, masculine.

"Bismuthi," genitive, singular, second declension, qualifying Subcarbonate ("of Bismuth").

"Subcarbonatis," genitive, singular, third declension, masculine.

"Ipecacuanhæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine.

To illustrate further, let us take a mixture of "Spirit of Peppermint, Compound Tincture of Cinchona, and Tincture of Cardamom." This in Latin would read:

"Recipe:

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ Compositæ.
Tincturæ Cardamomi."

"Spiritus," genitive, singular, fourth declension, masculine.

"Menthæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine.

"Piperitæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine (adjective).

"Tincturæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine.

"Cinchonæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine.

"Compositæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine (adjective agreeing with "Mixturæ").

"Tincturæ," genitive, singular, first declension, feminine.

"Cardamomi," genitive, singular, second declension, neuter.

These illustrations will explain the manner of expressing the ingredients.

Next, as to the *order of ingredients.* In this we should be guided by the maxim of Asclepiades: "*Curare cito, tuto et jucunde*"—"*Cure quickly, safely, and pleasantly;*" and in prescribing several ingredients of a mixture they should have the following *order:*

(1) *Basis* (to cure), The main drug.

(2) *Adjuvant* (to cure quickly), The assisting drug.

(3) *Corrigent* (to cure safely), The correcting drug.

(4) *Excipient* (to cure pleasantly), The vehicle.

Not all of these need occur in prescriptions,

for we may order a simple solution of a salt in water in which no adjuvant or corrigent is required; or we may order a dose of opium put up in papers, and thus neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor excipient be required. It is only in cases where a number of drugs are prescribed together, each one should have a purpose, and then the order and combination should be modelled somewhat after the above.

It should be borne in mind that an important rule in prescription writing forbids us to order any more ingredients than there are indications for; and in general, the *simplest prescriptions* are considered *the most elegant.* It is also a law to which there are few exceptions, that *each prescription should fulfil but one therapeutic indication.* Thus, if we wish to prescribe a cathartic and a cardiac stimulant, these should not be combined in the same prescription.

But even in fulfilling a single therapeutic indication, we must often combine several agents in a judicious prescription; thus the drug which we wish to use may be the correct one, but yet give rise to certain secondary symptoms which would require correction; or it might be difficult to take, or disagreeable to the taste,

and it requires a suitable vehicle to obviate this.

Thus, a very commonly-used cathartic pill for constipation of the aged is one composed of compound extract of colocynth, alcoholic extract of nux vomica, and alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus.

Recipe:

Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi (Basis); upon which the main cathartic action will depend.

Extracti Nucis Vomicæ Alcoholici (Adjuvant); which enhances the effects of the first and produces additional effect by increasing the peristalsis of the intestines.

Extracti Hyoscyami Alcoholici (Corrigent); added to correct any griping which the Compound Extract of Colocynth may occasion.

Let us take another example.

Recipe:

Quininæ Sulphatis (Basis); the main medicinal substance.

Acidi Hydrobromici Diluti (Adjuvant and Corrective); added both to dissolve the qui-

nine and to prevent certain disagreeable effects.

Syrupus Zingiberis (Corrective); added to prevent any possible stomach disturbance.

Aquæ Cinnamomi (Vehicle); also to improve taste.

So that, whilst the general rule to make our medicines as simple as possible should prevail, it is often desirable, as we have seen, to associate two or more therapeutic agents in the same prescription. But such medicinal agents cannot be mixed promiscuously; and thus we must know what will take place when we order such mixtures, and this knowledge of *what must not be prescribed together* is considered under

INCOMPATIBILITY.

The undesirable effects of this may show themselves in:

(1) *Unsightly* mixtures.

(2) The formation of *explosive* compounds.

(3) The formation of *inert* compounds.

(4) The formation of *poisonous* compounds.

(5) The formation of *precipitates* in general.

(6) *Therapeutic incompatibility, i. e.*, the association of remedies, one of which counteracts

the effects of the other; the discussion of this is outside the province of this work, and belongs to treatises on therapeutics.

The subject of Incompatibility is one about which much might be written, and for the proper understanding of which considerable knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy is requisite. Any short account of the subject must therefore be imperfect; in the following lines the most common and important incompatibilities will be mentioned.

It will be well to mention certain *underlying principles* which should be considered when we order mixtures of two or more remedial agents.

1. *Water* is the solvent usually employed for soluble salts, for acids, sugars, gums, vegetable extractive matters, and for albuminous and gelatinous compounds.

2. *Alcohol* is usually employed for dissolving volatile oils, oleoresins, resins, gum-resins, camphor, balsams, and vegetable substances containing oily and resinous principles.

3. When more than a small amount of such *aqueous solutions* are *added to alcoholic solutions*, or vice versa, a *precipitation* of previously-dissolved principles often ensues, and an

unsightly or otherwise undesirable mixture results. This is, however, not always the case, for the substance, which is dissolved in the alcohol, may also be soluble in water, or may be soluble in a mixture of alcohol and water, and thus no change will occur.

4. Free *acids unite with bases* forming salts.

5. *Strong acids and bases* (such as inorganic acids, lead, mercury) *displace weaker acids and bases* (such as organic acids, potassium, lithium).

6. *Salts* in solution *exchange acids or bases, if*, by so doing, a *precipitate can be formed.*

7. The occurrence of an apparent incompatibility, such as a precipitate in a solution, may be desirable, as in the cases of *black and yellow washes* (made by adding calomel and corrosive sublimate respectively to lime water); here this fact should be made known by adding to the directions on the bottle that the mixture is to be *shaken* before using.

8. Agents rich in Oxygen (*oxidizing*) when *mixed* in concentrated form *with readily oxidizable substances may cause explosions.* Hence Potassic Chlorate and Permanganate, strong Nitric, Nitrohydrochloric, and Chromic Acids (all powerful oxidizing agents) *should not be*

mixed with *dry* vegetable powders, Tannic Acid, Sugars, Glycerin, Alcohol, tinctures, Ether, Sulphur, and Phosphorus.

9. A drug should *never be prescribed with any of its tests or antidotes.*

With these principles to guide us, the study of incompatibilities will be rendered less difficult. Omitting the discussion of physiological or therapeutic incompatibilities, we may add to the preceding general principles, the following.

TABLE OF MOST IMPORTANT MUTUALLY PRECIPITANT SOLUTIONS.

P. = precipitate.	Alkaloidal solutions.	Solu. of metallic salts (in general)	Solu. of lead salts.	Solu. of silver salts.	Solu. of calcium and barium.	Solu. of magsium salts.	Albuminous solutions.	Gelatinous solutions.	Tannic acid and vegetable astringents.
Solutions of Alkalies	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.			P.
Tannic Acid and Vegetable Astringents	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.		P.	P.	
Solutions of Carbonates	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.			
Solutions of Sulphates and Sulphuric Acid			P.	P.	P.				
Solutions of Phosphates and Phosphoric Acid.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.			
Solutions of Borax and Boric Acid	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.				
Solutions of Chlorides and Hydrochloric Acid.			P.	P.					
Solutions of Bromides and Hydrobromic Acid.			P.	P.					
Solutions of Iodides, of Iodine, and Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.	P.		P.	P.					
Solutions of Sulphides & Sulphurous Acid	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.			
Arsenical Solutions	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.			
Albuminous Solutions		P.	P.	P.					

From Curtis' "General Medicinal Technology," with changes and additions.

Finally it may be well to remind the student that he can avoid most incompatibilities by making prescriptions *as simple as possible;* and that he can always be certain that there will be *no unsightly or undesirable mixture by ordering each remedy separately.*

(3) THE QUANTITY OF THE INGREDIENTS.

These are placed in the *Accusative Case,* being the direct object of "Recipe;" but it is not only customary, but is advisable to *express quantities* in *symbols* and not to write them out. This brings us to the consideration of

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In this country, two systems are employed.

(1) *The Apothecaries'.*
(2) *The Metric.*

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grain. (Gra'num.) *Symbol:* gr.	Scruple. (Scru'pulus.) ℈ Rarely employed now.	Drachm. (Dra'chma.) ʒ	Ounce. (U'ncia.) ℥	Pound. (Li'bra.) lb.
20.	1.			
60.	3.	1.		
480.	24.	8.	1.	
5,760.	288.	96.	12.	1.

TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

Minim. (Mi'nimum.) *Symbol:* ♏	Fluidrachm. (Fluidra'chma.) fl. ʒ	Fluidounce. (Fluidu'ncia.) fl. ℥	Pint. (Octa'rius.) O.	Gallon. (Co'ngius.) C.
60.	1.			
480.	8.	1.		
7,680.	128.	16.	1.	
61,440.	1,024.	128.	8.	1.

TABLE OF METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

Milligramme. *Symbol: Gm.* 0.001.	Centigramme. *Gm.* 0.01	Decigramme. *Gm.* 0.10	Gramme. Gramma'rium. *Gm.* 1.00	Decagramme. *Gm.* 10.00.	Hectogramme. *Gm.* 100.00.	Kilogramme. *Gm.* 1,000.00	Myriagramme *Gm.* 10,000.00
10.	1.						
100.	10.	1.					
1,000.	100.	10.	1.				
10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.			
100,000.	10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.		
1.000,000.	100,000.	10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.	
10,000,000.	1,000,000.	100,000.	10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.

TABLE OF METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASURES.

Milliliter. Cubic Centimeter. *Symbol, C.C.*	Centiliter.	Deciliter.	Liter.	Decaliter	Hectoliter.	Kiloliter.	Myrialiter.
10.	1.						
100.	10.	1.					
1,000.	100.	10.	1.				
10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.			
100,000.	10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.		
1,000,000.	100,000.	10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.	
10,000,000.	1,000,000.	100,000.	10,000.	1,000.	100.	10.	1.

The Cubic Centimeter (Millileter) and Liter are the terms generally used.

Concerning the *relative values* of these two systems of weights and measures, there can be no question of the *great advantage of the Metric* over the Apothecaries' system. The former is founded upon a *decimal basis*, and thus everything is in tens; thus it is easier to compute amounts and divide doses; it is expressed more easily; then, again, there is an exact correspondence between the metric system of weights and the measures—one cubic centimeter of water at 4° C. weighing exactly one gramme. In the Apothecaries' system, such an exact correlation does not exist, the minim not weighing exactly one grain, and one fluid-ounce of water (480 minims) weighing only 455 grains; the difference is, however, only trifling, and in the case of liquids having a specific gravity differing but little from that of water, need not be considered; and thus we can, as a rule, take *one minim as one grain.*

In *ordering* liquid preparations *by weight*, as we do in the metric system, we can assume one cubic centimeter to equal one gramme for most liquids, and for all when they do not occupy much of the bulk of the mixture. The only cases in which we must make allowances are the following:

NECESSARY CORRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

To get 1 *C.c. of:*	*Order, in grammes.*
Glycerin,	1.25 ($\frac{1}{4}$ more).
Syrups, Honeys, and Mucilages,	1.35 ($\frac{1}{3}$ more).
Chloroform,	1.50 ($\frac{1}{2}$ more).
Ether,	.75 ($\frac{1}{4}$ less).
Spir. Nitrous Ether and Co. Spir. Ether,	.80 ($\frac{1}{5}$ less).

But despite these marked and undeniable advantages, the metric system can only be said to be employed universally on the continent of Europe; whilst in this country the Apothecaries' system is by far the more frequently employed. The reason for this is, that most English and American works on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, as well as those on Practice of Medicine, give doses in the Apothecaries' system. Thus the student acquires the habit "of thinking in this system."

However, the decimal system is gaining ground, and is used in some of the institutions of this country exclusively, and hence a knowledge of it is indispensable. The quantities are expressed much more simply in the Metric than in the Apothecaries' system; instead of being required to place the sign before

each figure, we place on the top of the column the word "grammes," and then below this the figures, separating the whole numbers from decimals either by a line or a period; or "*grammes*" may be abbreviated to "*Gm.*" The latter has, however, been objected to, since it might be confounded with the sign "*gr.*," representing "*grains;*" though this does not seem likely, since the former, by its position at the top and by beginning with a capital letter could scarcely be taken for "*grains.*"

Translation from one system into the other can be done very easily, as will be seen from the following tables. The *approximate equivalents* are the ones ordinarily to be employed, the *exact* ones being added for reference only.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS—APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS.

Apothecaries' System.	*Metric System.*	
Grains. *Equals*	*Approximate*	*Exact*
	Gm.	*Gm.*
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.00065	0.00065
$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001	0.00108
$\frac{1}{50}$	0.0013	0.00130
$\frac{1}{40}$	0.0016	0.00162
$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002	0.00216
$\frac{1}{24}$	0.0027	0.00270

Apothecaries' System.		*Metric System.*	
Grains.	*Equals*	*Approximate Gm.*	*Exact Gm.*
$\frac{1}{20}$		0.003	0.00324
$\frac{1}{16}$		0.004	0.00405
$\frac{1}{12}$		0.005	0.00540
$\frac{1}{10}$		0.006	0.00648
$\frac{1}{8}$		0.008	0.00810
$\frac{1}{6}$		0.010	0.01080
$\frac{1}{5}$		0.012	0.01296
$\frac{1}{4}$		0.016	0.01620
$\frac{1}{3}$		0.02	0.02160
$\frac{1}{2}$		0.03	0.03240
1		0.06	0.06480
2		0.12	0.12960
3		0.20	0.19440
4		0.25	0.25920
5		0.30	0.32399
6		0.40	0.38879
7		0.45	0.45359
8		0.50	0.51839
9		0.60	0.58319
10		0.65	0.64799
15		1.00	0.97198
20		1.30	1.296
30		2.00	1.994
ʒ i		4.00	3.888
℥ ss		15.00	15.552
℥ i		30.00	31.10349

Apothecaries' System.	*Metric System.*	
Grains. *Equals*	*Approximate Gm.*	*Exact Gm.*
℥ iv	125.00	124.414
℥ viij	250.00	248.823

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS—METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' SYSTEMS.

Metric System.	*Apothecaries' System.*	
Grammes. *Equals*	*Grains.*	
	Approximate.	*Exact.*
0.00065	1/100	
0.0010	1/60	1/64
0.002	1/30	1/32
0.003	1/20	1/20
0.004	1/16	1/16
0.005	1/12	1/13
0.006	1/10	
0.008	1/8	
0.010	1/6	
0.06	1.	
0.10	1.5	1.543
0.20	3.0	3.086
0.50	7.5	7.716
1.00	15.	15.432
2.00	30.	30.864
4.00	℥ i.	61.73
30.00	ℨ i.	462.970
125.00	℥ iv.	1,929.044
250.00	℥ viij	3,858.087

In estimating the *total amount of medicine to be prescribed*, we must take into account (1) the *size of the dose*, (2) *the frequency of repetition*, and (3) *the length of time we desire the medicine to last.*

The following *sizes of vials* are kept in stock generally by druggists: fl. ʒ i. (C.c. 4.00), fl. ʒ ij. (C.c. 8.00), fl. ℥ ss. (C.c. 15.00), fl. ℥ i. (C.c. 30.00), fl. ℥ ij. (C.c. 60.00), fl. ℥ iij. (C.c. 90.00), fl. ℥ iv. (C.c. 125.00), fl. ℥ vi. (C.c. 185.00), fl. ℥ viij. (C.c. 250.00), Oi. (C.c. 500.00).

There are also several other secondary matters which should influence us in estimating the total quantity of a medicine ordered. It should not be greatly in excess of what we think the patient will consume; thus, it would be improper to order four ounces of eye-drops, of which the patient uses but two or three drops a day, since the *quantity* would be greatly *in excess* of what the patient would require for even many months' steady use. Infusions, decoctions, and dilute saccharine fluids *tend to spoil*, and thus only enough to last a few days should be prescribed. Simple solutions of alkaloids in water often spoil after two or three weeks. On the other hand, the quantity of medicine should not be such as to put the pa-

tient to the trouble of having to renew it every day when he is going to take it for a long time.

The estimation of the computing of amounts brings us to the consideration of

DOSAGE.

The doses of the various drugs and their preparations must be committed to memory, and it is only by repetition and frequent use that they become firmly fixed in our minds; but considerable assistance may be derived from the following *aids:*

Aids to the Memorizing of Doses.

Abstracts: Dose, one-half that of crude drug. The dose of most of them is *gr. ss.–i.;* of Jalap, Podophyllum, Senega, and Valerian, gr. v.–x. of each.

Acids: Fl. ʒ ss. of all *dilute acids* may be given except of Dilute Hydrocyanic, of which the dose is ♏ i.–iv.

Decoctions: Dose, *fl. ℥ ij.–iv.* of all decoctions.

Extracts (solid): Doses of the very potent drugs is *gr.* ¼–*ss.* except of Physostigma, of which the dose is gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – ¼. The doses of the rest vary so much that no general rule can be given.

Extracts (fluid): Dose, the same in minims as that of the crude drug in grains.

Infusions: Fl. ʒ *i.–*ʒ *iv.* of all infusions may be given except of digitalis, of which the dose is fl. ʒ i.–iv.

Mixtures: The dose of all mixtures is *fl.* ʒ *ss.–*ʒ i., except those of magnesia and asafetida and of rhubarb and soda, of each of which the dose is fl. ʒ ss.–ʒ i.

Oils (*a*), *Fixed:* Dose, *fl.* ʒ *i.–fl.* ʒ *i.*, except phosphorated oil (♏ i.–iij.) and croton oil (♏ ss.–ij.).

(*b*) *Volatile:* Dose of most volatile oils is ♏ *ij.–v.*; the exceptions are bitter almond (♏ ¼–i.), tar and mustard (external use), and copaiba, cubeb, erigeron, eucalyptus, juniper, sandalwood, and amber (♏ v.–xx. of each). A few are used for flavoring or perfumes.

Pills: One to two pills may be given of all the different varieties, the exact dose varying slightly in the different cases.

Spirits: Fl. ʒ *ss.* may be given of each. Spiritus myrciæ and spiritus odoratus are intended for external use.

Syrups: These may all be given in doses of *fl.* ʒ *i.*

Tinctures: Fifty-two out of the officinal 72

tinctures may be given indoses of *fl.* ʒ *i.*; the remaining 20 are given in smaller doses, as follows:

♏ *i.–v.*	♏ *iij–x.*	♏ *v.–xx.*
Aconite.	Cantharides.	Belladonna.
	Veratrum Vir.	Cannabis Ind.
		Digitalis.
		Iodine.
		Ipecac and Opium.
		Nux Vomica.

♏ *x.–xx.*	*External Use.*
Gelsemium.	Arnica.
Ignatia.	Calendula.
Opium.	Pyrethrum.
Opium, deodor.	Green Soap.
Physostigma.	
Squill.	
Stramonium.	

Troches: From *one to five* may be considered a dose of each.

Vinegars: Fl. ʒ *ss.* of each can be given except of opium, of which the dose is ♏ x.–xx.

Waters: Fl. ℥ *ss.* may be given of all except ammonia, of which the dose is ♏ x.–xxx., and chlorine and creasote, of each of which fl. ʒ i. may be given.

Wines: Fl. ʒ *i.* may be given of each except of colchicum root and opium, of each of which the dose is ♏ x.–xx., and vinum aromaticum, which is intended for external use.

VARIATIONS IN DOSAGE.

Doses are only relative and cannot be represented in exact figures, since they are subject to so many influencing circumstances. The principal of these are age, size and weight, habit, idiosyncrasy, interval between doses, time of administration, condition of stomach or (if externally applied) of skin, disease, climate, method of administration, form of drug used, etc.

Dosage in Children. Doses ordinarily given are those for adults; to compute the suitable quantity for a child, either of the following rules may be made use of:

(1) Young's method: Divide the age by the age + 12; thus, suppose the child is 3 years old — $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$ — hence we give one-fifth of the adult dose.

(2) Cowling's method: Divide the number of the following birthday by 24; thus, child's age is 3, next birthday is $4 — \frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$; hence dose is

one-sixth that of adult (this gives a slightly smaller dose than does Young's rule).

Children bear *opium* badly, and hence the dose should be proportionately *small*. Comparatively *large doses* of belladonna, jaborandi, aconite, mercury, arsenic, quinine (Eustace Smith), and cathartics in general are borne by children.

When given *hypodermatically*, the dose of medicines is *two-thirds* of that used by mouth. When given by *rectum*, it is *four-thirds* of the dose by mouth.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.

This, although it really belongs to the fifth consideration, "*Directions to the patient*," we take up here since it is an essential factor in the estimation of the *quantity of the ingredients*.

When the medicine is a solid, we direct the patient to take a *certain number*, as of pills, powders, or troches, or to use a *certain quantity* (size of hazelnut, size of pea, etc.) when an ointment or a cerate.

When liquids are prescribed, it is customary to order the patient to take one or more drops, teaspoonfuls, dessertspoonfuls, or tablespoon-

fuls; or more rarely a wineglassful, a cupful, or a tumblerful. Such domestic measures vary greatly in size, but approximately they average as follows:

Teaspoonful	equals about		fl. ʒ i.
Dessertspoonful	"	"	fl. ʒ ij.
Tablespoonful	"	"	fl. ℥ ss.
Wineglassful	"	"	fl. ℥ ij.
Cupful	"	"	fl. ℥ iv.
Tumblerful	"	"	fl. ℥ viij.

These domestic measures *vary so much in size* that they should not be used for giving medicines. Thus it has been shown that the teaspoon of to-day is somewhat larger than it was years ago, and that six teaspoonfuls make a fluidounce instead of eight. But this capacity certainly does not apply to all teaspoons, and since patients do not, as a rule, fill the spoon to the brim, we are probably nearer the actual measurement when we calculate *eight to the ounce*, and *two tablespoonfuls to the ounce.* Another consideration which renders the latter acceptation the preferable one, is that most of the present works on "Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics" make use of this ratio in their text;

Owing to the variability in size of these domestic utensils, it is quite common now, especially in private practice as distinguished from that of dispensaries, to direct patients to provide themselves with *glass measures of capacity* on which the words "teaspoonful," "dessertspoonful," and "tablespoonful" are engraved opposite the quantities fl. ʒ i., fl. ʒ ij., and fl. ʒ ss. respectively, thus doing away with all elements of uncertainty.

Drops should be measured with small *glass pipettes*, sold by druggists as "medicine droppers," and not delivered directly from the bottle, since in the latter case their size is influenced by many considerations, such as comparative fulness, length of neck, and thinness of lip of vial, as well as the specific gravity of the particular preparation or mixture.

Next, as to the *manner of computing amounts of ingredients* in prescriptions. To determine the amount, we must take into consideration the following particulars:

(1) *How much of each ingredient* do we wish to give as a *dose?*

(2) *How much of the entire bulk* is to constitute a *dose?*

(3) *How often* is the patient to take the medicine?

(4) *How long* (in days) do we wish the quantity of medicine *to last?*

This we determine as follows: (2) × (3) × (4) × (1).

To illustrate this, let us take the following example: We have determined upon giving our patient a tonic solution of quinine sulphate; we have instructed him to call again in a week, and thus we wish the medicine to last about eight days (4); a teaspoonful is a convenient dose (2); he is to take it three times a day, before each meal (3); in each dose of one teaspoonful we wish him to get one grain of quinine sulphate and ten minims of aromatic sulphuric acid (1).

Multiplying the *number of days* he is to take the medicine (eight) by the *number of times* during the day he is to take it (three), we get twenty-four, representing the *number of doses* we are going to prescribe; consequently, if he is to have one grain of quinine in each dose, 24 grains will be required; in like manner, if we desire each of these 24 doses to contain 10 minims of aromatic sulphuric acid, we require 240 minims or fl. ℥ss. of this ingredient. Lastly, we may either add the remainder of each teaspoonful of some vehicle, or may cal-

culate the exact quantity (50 minims) of such vehicle necessary to make the bulk of each dose equal to a teaspoonful, and multiply this by 24 (the number of doses) = 1,200 minims = fl. ℥ iiss. Hence the prescription would read:

2000 *Fifth Avenue.*
NEW YORK, July 4th, 1887.

For Mr. A. B. C.

Recipe:		Grammes.
Quininæ Sulphatis.....	gr. xxiv ...	1 60
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici....	fl. ℥ ss	15 00
Aquæ	fl. ℥ iiss.....	75 00
[or Aquæ, quantum sufficiat ..	ad fl. ℥ iij..	90 00
[or Aquam.....	ad fl. ℥ iij..	90 00

Misce. Signa. Teaspoonful three times a day, before meals. M. N. OPQRD.

When the medicine is to last a long while, and is to be repeated several times, we may calculate a convenient bulk without reference to the time we desire the medicine to last.

Many remedies are now being prescribed in small doses frequently repeated—every hour or every half-hour—until the desired effect is produced, instead of larger doses at greater intervals, it having been found that many drugs act more agreeably and with more certainty when used in the former manner.

When medicines are ordered to be taken "every two hours," or three or four hours, we usually refer to the *waking hours* only, unless the patient's condition is such that constant medication is required.

As a rule, pills should *not* be made to *weigh over five grains;* they are convenient methods of administering drugs, but are *not to be used:*

(1) When rapid action is desired.

(2) For young children, since they cannot swallow them.

(3) For deliquescent substances.

(4) When the dose exceeds five grains in each pill.

(5) For oils, when the dose is more than ♏i. for each pill.

This brings us to the consideration of the next part of the prescription.

4. DIRECTIONS TO THE DRUGGIST

as to what he is to do with the ingredients which we have ordered.

These begin with the ℞, the abbreviation of "recipe," at the commencement of every prescription. The ingredients and quantities also apply to him, for he is directed to take these

different substances in specified quantities; but this part has already been considered.

Where a *certain number or certain quantity* of an officinal preparation is ordered, there may be no further directions for the druggist except "Signa," "Label," and then the directions to the patient.

But where two or more ingredients are combined, after enumerating these, we direct the druggist to mix—"Misce." In the case of all preparations excepting pills, powders, suppositories, and troches, this would be all that would be necessary. But it is a little more elegant to add "Fiat ——," mentioning the form of medicine which we have prescribed, the name of the medicine being in the nominative singular, after the passive imperative "Fiat;" thus: "Fiat mistura," "Fiat linimentum," "Fiat unguentum," "Fiat collyrium," etc.

In the case of *pills, suppositories,* and *troches,* we direct the druggist to "*make a mass and to divide this into a certain number of pills, suppositories, or troches.* This we may express in either of the following ways:

(1) Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas (suppositoria, trochiscos) numero ——.

(2) Fiat massa, in pilulas (suppositoria, trochiscos), numero —— dividenda.

"Pilulas," "suppositoria," and "trochiscos" being in each case in the *accusative plural after* the preposition "*in*." "*Dividenda*" always *agrees with* "*massa*."

In the case of a *powder* which is to be divided into a certain number of *papers*, we direct the druggist to "*make a powder and to divide this into a certain number of papers*," and again we have two methods of expressing this:

(1) Fiat pulvis, et divide in chartulas numero ——.

(2) Fiat pulvis, in chartulas numero —— dividendus.

Here we say "dividend*us*," to agree with "pulvis."

It is quite common in Europe to order a single dose of a powder, pill, troche, or suppository, and then to direct the druggist to "*make of such doses a certain number*." This method is occasionally employed in this country, and, then, supposing we wished twenty papers of Dover's powder each weighing five grains, we would write for:

Recipe:

Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ et Opii....gr. v.

Fiat chartulæ tales doses numero xx., or we may also say: Fac chartulas tales doses numero xx.; in this case, "chartulas" is in the accusative plural after "fac."

In ordering pills, it is not necessary for us to specify the substances which are to be used in making a pilular mass; this belongs to the pharmacist. Very often, however, the substances ordered in pills, such as extracts, are themselves all that are necessary for making a suitable pill mass.

Next, we direct the druggist to "label"—"Signa"—and this is followed by:

5. DIRECTIONS TO THE PATIENT.

These are to be written in English, and are to be definite. The words "*as directed,*" having absolutely no value, are never to be employed. No greater proof of the uselessness of these words can be given than to state that when a prescription is sent out without directions, druggists are in the habit of labelling: "Use as directed."

. . . . . .

If the student has digested the preceding re-

marks on "Prescription Writing," he will be in a position to profit and gain familiarity with the subject by making use of the following "*practical exercises.*"

CHAPTER IV.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

Note :—Quantities are to be expressed both in the *Apothecaries'* and *Metric Systems*, by means of the customary *symbols.* All other parts of the prescriptions are to be written out *in full, in Latin,* except directions to the patient, which are to be given in English.

The words *Recipe, Misce, and Signa* may be represented by the capital initial letter of each, after the student has become familiar with them.

The *key* which follows is to be used in *correcting* the prescriptions; it should not be consulted until *after* the latter have been written; then they are to be *corrected* accordingly. It will be well to work out the examples *repeatedly* until no mistakes are made.

The *examples of faulty prescriptions* are to be *corrected* and the *reasons therefor given ;* then, by turning to the key, the correctness of these criticisms can be determined. The *er-*

rors in these faulty prescriptions include not only those of *grammatical* construction, but also improper *doses*, marked *incompatibilities*, *injudicious bulk* of dose and of entire quantity.

A teaspoonful is to be considered as one fluid-drachm, a dessert-spoonful as two fluid-drachms, and a tablespoonful as half a fluid-ounce. The name of the patient, the date, and the name and address of the physician are to be placed in proper position on each prescription.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES IN PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

I. Write a prescription for a 3-ounce mixture, in each teaspoonful of which there shall be 10 minims of tincture of nux vomica, 20 minims of tincture of cinchona, and 30 minims of wine of bitter orange. Directions: "Teaspoonful 3 times a day, before meals."

II. Write a prescription for an ointment to consist of 10 minims of carbolic acid, ½ drachm of so-called chrysophanic acid, and 1 ounce of ointment of oxide of zinc. Directions: "Apply twice a day."

III. Write a prescription for a powder to consist of 2 drachms of alum, 3 drachms of

borax, and 3 drachms of sulphate of zinc. Directions: "Add to a quart of water, and use the resulting solution upon the parts 4 times a day."

IV. Write a prescription for a 2-ounce mixture, in each teaspoonful of which there shall be 5 grains of subnitrate of bismuth, ½ drachm of mucilage of acacia, and the balance cinnamon water. Directions: "Two teaspoonfuls every 3 hours."

V. Write a prescription for a 4-ounce mixture, in each teaspoonful of which there shall be about 5 grains of bicarbonate of sodium, about 5 minims of fluid extract of rhubarb, and the balance peppermint water. Directions: "Teaspoonful 3 times a day."

VI. Write a prescription for a mixture in which there shall be equal proportions of spirits of peppermint, compound spirits of ether, and aromatic spirits of ammonia. The dose is to be: "One teaspoonful 4 times a day," and the quantity of medicine such that it will last 4 days.

VII. Write a prescription for a liniment to consist of 1 part laudanum, 1 part tincture of belladonna, and 6 parts of soap liniment. The

entire quantity is to be 4 ounces. Label: "Poison; to be used externally, as liniment."

VIII. Write a prescription for 30 pills, in each of which there is to be 1 grain of purified aloes, $\frac{1}{120}$ grain of sulphate of strychnine, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of alcoholic extract of belladonna, and $\frac{1}{5}$ grain of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus. Label: "One or two pills at a dose."

IX. Write a prescription for a gargle consisting of the following ingredients: Two drachms each of borax, alum, and tannic acid, 1 fluidounce of glycerin, and sufficient water to make 8 fluidounces. Label: "Use as gargle."

X. Write a prescription for 12 suppositories, in each of which there shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of extract of opium, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of alcoholic extract of belladonna. Use the customary excipient, and order them of pharmacopœial weight. Label: "One at night."

XI. Write a prescription for an ointment, quantity $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, to be made with vaseline, and to contain 5 grains of the yellow oxide of mercury. "Label: "To be applied to the eyelids twice a day."

XII. Write a prescription for a belladonna

plaster of the size of 6 inches by 4 inches. Label: "Apply to the back at once."

XIII. Write a prescription for an elixir of guarana. The quantity of medicine is to be such that it will last about a week. The dose is to be a teaspoonful, of which half is to consist of fluid extract of guarana, and the balance of the officinal "simple elixir." Label: "Teaspoonful 3 times a day."

XIV. Write a prescription for 24 officinal troches of tannic acid. Label: "One to be taken into the mouth every 2 hours, and allowed to dissolve slowly."

XV. Write a prescription for an emulsion of castor oil, to be prepared with mucilage of acacia and flavored with oil of lemon; quantity of emulsion, 1 ounce. Label: "The entire contents to be taken at once."

XVI. Write a prescription for a solution employed in the "mixed treatment" of syphilis: A 4-ounce aqueous solution, in each teaspoonful of which is to be $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of corrosive sublimate and 5 grains of iodide of potassium. Label: "Teaspoonful every 4 hours."

XVII. Write a prescription for a cough mixture to last 3 days; dose, a tablespoonful 4 times a day. In each dose there shall be 1

minim of dilute hydrocyanic acid, 10 minims of vinegar of squills, 2 grains of chloride of ammonium, 1 fluidrachm of syrup of wild cherry, and the balance compound mixture of glycyrrhiza.

XVIII. Write a prescription for 24 pills, in each of which there shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the mass of the carbonate of iron and $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of the extract of nux vomica. Label: "One pill 3 times a day, after meals."

XIX. Write a prescription for 15 compound carthartic pills. Label: "Three pills when necessary."

XX. Write a prescription for 30 troches, in each of which there shall be 2 grains of extract of krameria, 5 grains of acacia, 5 grains of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of tolu.

XXI. Write a prescription for an eye-water. quantity, 1 ounce, made with distilled water, and containing 1 grain of sulphate of zinc and 2 grains of tannic acid. Direct druggist to filter. Label: "One drop in each eye 3 times a day."

XXII. Write a prescription for 1 ounce of an electuary; $\frac{1}{4}$ of the mass is to be sulphur (washed), and $\frac{3}{4}$ confection of senna. Label; "Dose, 1 teaspoonful at night."

XXIII. Write a prescription for 12 powders, in each of which there shall be 5 grains of Dover's powder, 2½ grains of sulphate of quinine, and 5 grains of aromatic powder. Label: "One powder morning and evening."

XXIV. Write a prescription for a 3-ounce mixture; dose, 1 dessert-spoonful; each dose to contain 20 minims of tincture of catechu, 10 minims of tincture of tolu, ½ drachm of paregoric, and the balance chalk mixture. Label: "One dessert-spoonful every 2 hours."

KEY TO PRESCRIPTION EXERCISES.

[*Note.*—The address of practitioner, date, and name of patient are omitted after the third example, but should be supplied by the student in each case, so as to give familiarity in these details.]

I.

2,000 *Fifth Avenue,*
NEW YORK, July 4th, 1887.

For Mr. M. N. O.

Recipe. *Grammes.*

Tincturæ Nucis Vomicæ, fl. ℥ ss .15.00
Tincturæ Cinchonæ, fl. ℥ i.....30.00
Vini Ferri Amari, fl. ℥ iss.....45.00

Misce. Signa. Teaspoonful 3 times a day before meals.

A. B. C., M.D.

II.

2,000 *Fifth Avenue,*
NEW YORK, July 4th, 1887.

For Mr. M. N. O.

Grammes.

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ♏ x..... 0.65
Chrysarobini, ʒ ss..... ..... 2.00
Unguenti Zinci Oxidi, ℥ i.....30.00

M. Fiat unguentum. S. Apply twice a day. A. B. C., M.D.

III.

2,000 *Fifth Avenue,*
NEW YORK, July 4th, 1887.

For Mr. M. N. O.

Grammes.

℞ Aluminis, ʒ ij 8.00
Sodii Boratis, ʒ iij.....12.00
Zinci Sulphatis, ʒ iij.....12.00

M. Fiat pulvis. S. Add to a quart of water, and use the resulting solution upon the parts 4 times a day. A. B. C., M.D.

IV.

Grammes.

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, ʒ i. gr. xx.... 5.35
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, fl. ℥ i.....40.00
Aquæ Cinnamomi, fl. ℥ i.....30.00

M. S. Two teaspoonfuls every 3 hours.
A. B. C., M.D.

[*Note.*—Mucilage of acacia being about one-third heavier, we must take 40 instead of 30 grammes to give the bulk of one fluidounce.]

V.

Grammes.

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ʒ iiss..... 10.00
Extracti Rhei Fluidi, fl. ʒ iiss.... 10.00
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ, quantum sufficiat, ad fl. ℥ iv.....125.00
M. S. Teaspoonful 3 times a day.

A. B. C., M.D.

VI.

Grammes.

℞ Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ,
Spiritus Ætheris Compositi,
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromatici,
ana fl. ʒ v. ♏ xx.....ana 20.00
M. S. Teaspoonful 4 times a day.

A. B. C., M.D.

VII.

Grammes.

℞ Tincturæ Opii,
Tincturæ Belladonnæ, ana fl. ℥ ss., ana 15.00
Linimenti Saponis, fl. ℥ iij.. .....95.00
M. S. Poison. For external use as liniment.

A. B. C., M.D.

VIII.

Grammes.

℞ Aloes Purificatæ, ʒ ss..... 2.00
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. ¼..... .....0.016
Extracti Belladonnæ Alcoholici, gr. iij., 0.20
Extracti Hyoscyami Alcoholici, gr. vi., 0.40
M. Fiat massa in pilulas xxx. dividenda.
S. One or two pills at a dose.

IX.

Grammes.

℞ Sodii Boratis,
Aluminis,
Acidi Tannici, ana ʒ ij..... .....ana 8.00
Glycerini, fl. ℥ i..... 37.50
Aquæ, quantum sufficiat, ad fl. ℥ viij., 250.00
[Or Aquam, ad fl. ℥ viij.]
M. S. Use as gargle.

[Glycerin being considerably heavier than water, we must allow for this in computing the amount in grammes, and add one-fourth, since its specific gravity is about 1.250. It would also be proper to write 30 C.c. instead of 37.50 grammes.]

X.

Grammes.

℞ Extracti Opii, gr. vi..... 0.40
Extracti Belladonnæ Alcoholici, gr. iij., 0.20
Olei Theobromæ, ʒ iij.....12.00

M. Fiat massa in suppositoria numero xij. dividenda [or fiat massa et divide in suppositoria numero xij.]. S. One at night.

XI.

Grammes.

℞ Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi, gr. v.... 0.30
Petrolati, ʒ ss.....15.00

M. Fiat unguentum. S. To be applied to the lids twice a day.

XII.

℞ Emplastrum Belladonnæ, 6″ x 4″.

S. Apply to back at once.

[*Note.*—Emplastrum, accusative singular, direct object of "recipe," the size of plaster being specified, and not the quantity by weight.]

XIII.

Grammes.

℞ Extracti Guaranæ Fluidi,
Elixir Aurantii, ana fl. ʒ iss..ana 45.00

[Or, more exactly, in metric system, 45 C.c.]

M. S. Teaspoonful 3 times day.

XIV.

℞ Trochiscos Acidi Tannici, xxiv.

S. One to be taken into the mouth every two hours and allowed to dissolve slowly.

[*Note.*—Trochiscos, accusative plural, direct object of "recipe," the number of troches being specified, and not the quantity by weight.]

XV.

C.c.

℞ Olei Ricini, fl. ʒ v. 20.00
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, fl. ʒ iij.....12.00
Olei Limonis, ♏ iij..... ..... 0.20

M. Fiat emulsio. S. The entire contents to be taken at once.

XVI.

Grammes.

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. i., 0.065
Potassii Iodidi, ʒ ij. gr. xl..... ..... 10.00
Aquæ, fl. ℥ iv 125.00

M. S. Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

XVII.

Grammes.

℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, ♏ xij..... 0.80
Aceti Scillæ, fl. ʒ ij..... .. 8.00
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. xxiv.. ..... 1.55
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ, fl. ℥ iss..... 60.00
(Add ⅓ more.)
Misturæ Glycyrrhizæ Compositæ, quantum sufficiat, ad fl. ℥ vi..... 185.00
[Or, Misturam Glycyrrhizæ Compositam, ad fl. ℥ vi.]

M. S. Tablespoonful 4 times a day.

XVIII.

Grammes.

℞ Massæ Ferri Carbonatis, ʒ i..... 4.00
Extracti Nucis Vomicæ, gr. iij ...0.20

M. Fiat massa in pilulas numero xxiv. dividenda [or divide in pilulas no. xxiv.]. S. One pill three times a day after meals.

XIX.

℞ Pilulas Cartharticas Compositas, xv.

S. Three pills when necessary.

XX.

Grammes.

℞ Extracti Krameriæ, ʒ i..... 4.00
Acaciæ,
Sacchari Albi, ana ʒ iiss.....ana 10.00
Syrupi Tolutani.....quantum sufficiat.

M. Fiat massa in trochiscos numero xxx. dividenda [or fiat massa et divide in trochiscos no. xxx.]. S. One every hour.

XXI.

Grammes.

℞ Zinci Sulphatis, gr. i..... 0.065
Acidi Tannici, gr. ij 0.13
Aquæ Destillatæ, fl. ʒ i..... 30.00

M. Filtra. S. One drop in each eye 3 times a day.

[*Note.*—Eye-waters should always be filtered.]

XXII.

Grammes.

℞ Sulphuris Loti, ʒ ij..... 8.00
Confectionis Sennæ, ʒ vi.....24.00

M. Fiat massa. S. Dose: One teaspoonful at night.

XXIII.

Grammes.

℞ Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, ʒ i., 4.00
Quininæ Sulphatis, ʒ ss.....2.00
Pulveris Aromatici, ʒ i 4.00

M. Fiat pulvis et divide in chartulas no. xij. [or in chartulas no. xij. dividendus]. S. One powder morning and evening.

XXIV.

	Grammes.	*C.c.*
℞ Tincturæ Catechu, fl. ℥ ss....16.00		16.00
Tincturæ Tolutanæ, fl. ʒ ij.... 8.00		8.00
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, fl. ʒ vi 24.00		24.00
Misturæ Cretæ, quantum sufficiat ad fl. ℥ iij.....ad	90.00	ad 90.00

[Or Misturam Cretæ, ad fl. ℥ iij.; in the metric system it would be allowable, and in this case more accurate to write for C.c. instead of

grammes, since chalk mixture varies considerably in specific gravity from that of water, and yet its specific gravity is not definitely known.]

S. A dessertspoonful every 2 hours.

EXAMPLES OF FAULTY PRESCRIPTIONS TO BE CRITICISED AND CORRECTED.

I.

℞ Quiniæ Sulphatis..... ℥ i.
Pulvis Ipecac et Opii..... ℥ ij.

Misce. Divide in pulv. numero xij. Sig. One powder night and morning.

II.

℞ Extracti Physostigmæ.. .....gr. x.
Extracti Rheum..... ℥ i.

M. Fiat pilulæ numero xx. S. Two pills at night.

III.

℞ Argenti Nitras..... .....gr. v.
Sodii Chloridi. .. ..gr. x.
Aquæ .....fl. ℥ i.

M. S. Apply to lids with brush every morning.

IV.

℞ Potassii Chloratis,
Acidi Tannici,
Saccharum Album.....ana ʒ ij.

Misce bene, fiat pulvis in chartulas No. xij. dividenda. S. Dissolve one powder in half a tumblerful of water, and use as a gargle.

V.

℞ Copaibæ ....fl. ℥ ss.
Tinctura Cubebæ..... .....fl. ʒ vi.
Aquæ Cinnamomi.. .....ad fl. ℥ iij.

M. S. Teaspoonful 3 times a day.

VI.

℞ Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi,
Spiriti Ammonii Aromatici,
Syrupi.....ana fl. ℥ i.

M. S. Teaspoonful in water 3 times a day.

VII.

℞ Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi.....fl. ℥ ss.
Tincturæ Catechu.... .....fl. ℥ i.
Syrupi Aurantii Flori. .....fl. ℥ ss.
Aquæ.... ....ad fl. ℥ iij.

M. S. Teaspoonful in water 3 times a day.

VIII.

℞ Tincturæ Cinchonæ Composita.fl.. ℥ ss.
Tincturæ Nux Vomicæ. .....fl. ʒ i.
Elixiris Aurantiis..... .....ad fl. ℥ ij.

M. S. Teaspoonful before each meal.

IX.

℞ Extracti Erythroxylonis Fluidi,
Tincturæ Cardamomæ Compositæ..ana fl. ℥ ss.
Vini Ferri Amari..... ...fl. ℥ i.

M. S. Teaspoonful after each meal.

X.

℞ Oleum Tiglii..... .....fl. ʒ ij.
Extracti Colocynthis Compositi. ʒ i.
Extracti Gentianæ..... ..... ʒ ij.

M. Fiat massa in pilulæ numero xij. dividendæ. S. Three pills at night, when necessary.

XI.

℞ Cocaini Hydrochloras..... ʒ i.
Atropinæ Sulphas..... ʒ ss.
Aquam Destillatam .....fl. ℥ viij.

M. Fiat solutionem. S. One drop in right eye every morning.

XII.

℞ Ac. Hydroc. Dil.....fl. ℥ ss.
Tincturæ Tolutani.....fl. ʒ iij.
Elixir Aurantii.....ad fl. ℥ ij.

M. S. Teaspoonful every four hours.

CRITICISMS AND CORRECTIONS OF FAULTY PRESCRIPTIONS.

I.

(1) "Quiniæ" should read "Quin*inæ*," the pharmacopœial nomenclature of alkaloids giving them the ending "*ina*."

(2) "Pulvis" should be in genitive, and read "Pulv*eris*."

(3) "Ipecac" should be written in Latin "Ipecacuanha," and furthermore be in genitive case: "Ipecacuanhæ."

(4) Directions to druggist should read: "Fiat pulvis et divide in *chartulas* numero xij."

II.

(1) "Physostigmæ" should be "Physostigm*atis*," since this word is not of the first, but of the third declension.

(2) "Rheum" should be in the genitive case, and read "Rhei."

(3) Directions to druggist should read: "Fiat massa et divide in pilulas numero xx."

(4) The dose of extract of physostigma, half a grain, would be a poisonous one; two pills being the dose, the patient would be getting one grain of this potent remedy each time. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

III.

(1) "Nitras" should read "Nitratis" (of nitrate of silver).

(2) Nitrate of silver and sodic chloride, when mixed in solution, cause a precipitate of silver chloride; hence the solution would have no potency when applied to the lids.

IV.

(1) "Saccharum Album" should be in genitive case, and should read "Sacchari Albi."

(2) Potassic chlorate, rich in oxygen, when "mixed well" with tannic acid and sugar, both carbonaceous, would form an explosive compound.

(3) "Dividenda" should agree with "pulvis," and hence be "dividendus."

V.

(1) "Tinctura Cubebæ" should be in genitive case, and hence should read "Tincturæ Cubebæ."

(2) "Aquæ Cinnamomi" should read "Aquam Cinnamomi," since it is the direct object of "Recipe." Or, if "Aquæ Cinnamomi" is to be retained, the words "quantum sufficiat" must follow.

(3) The ingredients would be incompatible; the copaiba would be insoluble in cinnamon water; the oily part of the tincture of cubebs would be precipitated; an unsightly mixture would result.

VI.

(1) "Spiriti Ammonii Aromatici" should read "Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromatici;" "Spiritus" is of fourth declension, genitive "Spirit*us*;" it is spirit of ammoni*a*, and not ammon*ium*, hence genitive ammoni*æ*.

(2) Tincture of the chloride of iron and aromatic spirits of ammonia are incompatible; the hydrated oxide of iron is precipitated.

VII.

(1) "Syrupi Aurantii Flor*i*" should read "Syrupi Aurantii *Florum;*" "Florum" is the genitive plural of flos—floris, flower.

(2) "Aquæ" should read "Aquam," since it is the direct object of "Recipe," or if "Aquæ" is retained, the words "quantum sufficiat" must follow.

(3) Tincture of chloride of iron mixed with tincture of catechu (rich in tannic acid) would form tannate of iron--an ink.

VIII.

(1) "Tincturæ Cinchonæ Composita" should read "Tincturæ Cinchonæ Composit*æ;*" the last being an adjective modifying "Tincturæ," and hence must agree with it.

(2) "Nux" should be "Nucis," since it is in genitive case.

(3) "Elixiris" is improper; "Elixir" is indeclinable, hence, even though here in accusative case, it should be "Elixir."

(4) "Aurantiis" should be "Aurant*ii;*" the latter being the correct genitive of "Aurantium."

IX.

(1) "Extracti Erythroxylonis Fluidi" should read "Extracti Erythroxyl*i* Fluidi;" "Ery-

throxylon" is of second declension (Greek noun) and forms its genitive in *i*.

(2) "Tincturæ Cardamomæ Compositæ" should read "Tincturæ Cardamom*i* Compositæ;" "Cardamomi" being genitive of "Cardamomum."

X.

(1) "Oleum Tiglii" should be "Ole*i* Tiglii," the genitive of "Oleum" being "Olei."

(2) "Extracti Colocynthis Compositi" should be "Extracti Colocynth*idis* Compositi;" "Colocynthis" is of third declension and changes in genitive to "Colocynthidis."

(3) "Pilulæ" should be "Pilul*as*," accusative plural after "in."

(4) Dividendæ" should be "Dividend*a*," to agree with "massa" which it modifies.

(5) Each pill would weigh 25 grains, and be of a size too large for swallowing.

(6) There would be too much oil to form a pilular mass.

(7) The dose is excessive; thus 10 minims of croton oil would be poisonous.

XI.

(1) "Cocaini Hydrochloras" should be "Cocain*æ* Hydrochlora*tis;*" cocaine, though not

officinal, is an alkaloid, and thus should have the alkaloidal terminology of "*ina*," and here be in the genitive "*inæ*;" "Hydrochloras" should be in genitive "Hydrochloratis."

(2) "Sulphas" should be in genitive, "Sulphatis."

(3) "Aquam Destillatam" should be in genitive case, "Aqu*æ* Destillat*æ*."

(4) "Solutionem" should be "Solut*io*" after fiat, a passive verb.

(5) The quantity of solution (8 ounces) is greatly in excess of what should judiciously be prescribed when only one drop is used daily; fl. ʒ ij. would be better.

XII.

(1) "Ac. Hydroc. Dil." should read "Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti;" the former would be an objectionable abbreviation, since it could be taken for "Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti" or "Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti."

(2) "Tincturæ Tolutan*i*" should read "Tincturæ Tolutanæ," since "Tolutanus" is an adjective, and should agree with "Tincturæ."

(3) The dose of hydrocyanic acid (15 minims) would be a poisonous one.

CHAPTER V.

LISTS OF PHARMACOPŒIAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

[A FEW IMPORTANT THOUGH NON-OFFICINAL PRESCRIPTION TERMS HAVE BEEN ADDED.]

[*Note*:—These lists are intended to be used *for reference.*]

NOUNS OF FIRST DECLENSION—ALL FEMININE.

Aca′cia	Bellado′nna	Ca′ssia
A′loe	Bou′gia	Casta′nea
Althæ′a	Braye′ra	Ce′ra
Ammo′nia	Bryo′nia	Cetra′ria
Amy′gdala	Caffei′na	Char′ta
Apomorphi′na	Cale′ndula	Char′tula
A′qua	Calu′mba	Chimaphi′la
Ar′nica	Cambo′gia	Chira′ta
Asafœ′tida	Campho′ra	Cimici′fuga
Atropi′na	Ca′psula	Cincho′na
Ba′cca	Cascari′lla	Cinchonidi′na

Cinchoni′na
Codei′na
Copai′ba
Cre′ta
Cube′ba
Dra′chma
Dulcama′ra
Ergo′ta
Esse′ntia
Fluidra′chma
Fluidu′ncia
Fra′ngula
Gal′la
Gaulthe′ria
Gentia′na
Gla′bra
Glycyrrhi′za
Grinde′lia
Guara′na
Gu′tta
Gutta-per′cha
Hedeo′ma
He′rba
Hyoscyami′na
Ichthyo′colla
Igna′tia
I′nula
Ipecacua′nha
Jala′pa
Krame′ria
Lage′na
La′ppa
Lava′ndula
Lepta′ndra
Li′bra
Lobe′lia
Magne′sia
Magno′lia
Ma′nna
Ma′ssa
Ma′stiche
Matrica′ria
Medu′lla
Meli′ssa
Me′ntha
Mistu′ra
Morphi′na
Mo′rrhua
My′rcia
Myri′stica
My′rrha
Oleoresi′na
Oli′va
Parei′ra
Physosti′gma
Phytola′cca
Pilocarpi′na
Pi′lula
Pime′nta
Piperi′na
Potas′sa
Pulsati′lla
Qua′ssia
Quilla′ia
Quinidi′na
Quini′na
Resi′na
Ro′sa
Ru′ta
Sabi′na
Sa′lvia
Sanguina′ria
Santo′nica
Sarsapari′lla
Sca′tula
Sci′lla
Se′nega
So′da
Spige′lia
Staphisa′gria
Stilli′ngia
Strychni′na
Terebi′nthina
Theobro′ma

Thu'ja
Tragaca'ntha
U'ncia
U'va
Valeria'na
Vani'lla
Veratri'na
Vio'la

NOUNS OF SECOND DECLENSION

Ending in US, *masculine; in* UM, *neuter; except when noted.*

Absi'nthium
Abstra'ctum
Ace'tum
A'cidum
Aconi'tum
A'llium
Alumi'nium
Ammoni'acum
Ammo'nium
Amy'lum
Ani'sum
Antimo'nium
Apo'cynum
Arge'ntum
Arse'nium
Aspi'dium
Aura'ntium
Au'rum
Ba'lsamum
Benzi'num
Benzoi'num
Berga'mium
Bismu'thum
Bisulphi'dum
Bro'midum
Bro'mum
Ca'lamus
Ca'lcium
Ca'psicum
Carbo'nium
Cardamo'mum
Ca'rum
Caryophy'llus
Caulophy'llum
Cera'tum
Ce'rium
Ceta'ceum
Chelido'nium
Chenopo'dium
Chinoidi'num

Chlo′ridum
Chlorofo′rmum
Chlo′rum
Cho′ndrus
Chrysarobi′num
Cinnamo′mum
Ci′tricum
Co′ccus
Co′lchicum
Collo′dium
Colly′rium
Co′ngius
Coni′um
Coria′ndrum
Creaso′tum
Cro′cus
Cu′prum
Cya′nidum
Cydo′nium
Cypripe′dium
Deco′ctum
Di′scus
Elateri′num
Empla′strum
Erythro′xylon (n.)
Eucaly′ptus
Euo′nymus
Eupato′rium
Extra′ctum
Ferrocya′nidum
Fe′rrum
Fi′cus
Fo′lium
Fœni′culum
Frume′ntum
Galba′num
Gelse′mium
Gera′nium
Glyceri′num
Glyceri′tum
Glycyrrhizi′num
Gossy′pium
Grana′tum
Guaia′cum
Hæmato′xylon (n.)
Hu′mulus
Hydra′rgyrum
Hyoscy′amus
Illi′cium
Infu′sum
Iodi′dum
Iodofo′rmum
Io′dum
Juni′perus (f.)
Lactuca′rium
Li′gnum

Linime'ntum
Li'num
Lin'teum
Li'thium
Lupuli'num
Lycopo'dium
Magne'sium
Ma'ltum
Manga'num
Marru'bium
Menisper'mum
Meze'reum
Mi'nimum
Mo'schus
Octa'rius
Olea'tum
O'leum
O'pium
Ori'ganum
O'vum
O'xidum
Pedilu'vium
Pepsi'num
Petrola'tum
Phosphi'dum
Phos'phorus
Picrotoxi'num
Pigme'ntum
Plum'bum
Podophy'llum
Pota'ssium
Pri'nos (m.)
Pru'num
Pru'nus (f.)
Pyre'thrum
Pyroxyli'num
Qua'ntum
Rhe'um
Ri'cinus
Rosmari'nus
Ru'bus
Sa'ccharum
Salici'num
Sambu'cus (f.)
Sa'ntolum
Santoni'num
Scammo'nium
Scopa'rius
Scru'pulus
Se'samum
Se'vum
So'dium
Stramo'nium
Succi'num
Su'ccus
Sulphi'dum

Sulphure'tum
Supposito'rium
Syru'pus
Taba'cum
Tamari'ndus
Tanace'tum
Tara'xacum
Thy'mus
Tig'lium
Toxicoden'dron
Tri'ticum
Trochi'scus
U'lmus (f.)
Unguen'tum
Ur'sus
Vera'trum
Vibu'rnum
Vi'num
Vite'llus
Xantho'xylum
Zi'ncum

NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION.

A'cetas (Aceta'tis), m.
A'deps (A'dipis), m.
Æ'ther (Æ'theris), m.
A'lcohol (Alcoho'lis), n.
Alu'men (Alu'minis), n.
A'nimal (Anima'lis), n.
A'nthemis (Anthe'midis), f.
Arse'nias (Arsenia'tis), m.
A'rsenis (Arseni'tis), m.
Ascle'pias (Asclepia'dis), f.
Be'nzoas (Benzoa'tis), m.
Bicar'bonas (Bicarbona'tis), m.
Bi'chromas (Bichroma'tis), m.
Bisu'lphas (Bisulpha'tis), m.
Bisu'lphis (Bisulphi'tis), m.
Bitar'tras (Bitartra'tis), m.
Bo'ras (Bora'tis), m.
Bo's (Bo'vis), m. and f.

Cal′x (Ca′lcis), f.
Ca′nnabis(Ca′nnabis),f.
Ca′ntharis (Cantha′ridis), f.
Ca′rbo (Carbo′nis), m.
Carbo′nas (Carbona′tis), m.
Catapla′sma (Cataplasma′tis), n.
Chlo′ral (Chlora′lis), n.
Chlo′ras(Chlora′tis),m.
Ci′tras (Citra′tis), m.
Colocy′nthis (Colocy′nthidis), f.
Confe′ctio (Confectio′nis), f.
Cor′tex (Cor′ticis), m. and f.
Digita′lis (Digita′lis),f.
Emu′lsio(Emulsio′nis), f.
E′nema (Enema′tis), n.
Eri′geron (Erigeron′tis), n.
Fel′ (Fell′is), n.
Flos (Flo′ris), m.
Gargari′sma (Gargarisma′tis), n.
Hamame′lis (Hamame′lidis), f.
Hy′dras (Hydra′tis),m.
Hydra′stis (Hydra′stis), f.
Hydrobro′mas (Hydrobroma′tis), m.
Hydrochlo′ras (Hydrochlora′tis), m.
Hypopho′sphis (Hypophosphi′tis), m.
Hyposu′lphis (Hyposulphi′tis), m.
Inhala′tio (Inhalatio′nis), f.
Inje′ctio (Injectio′nis), f.
I′ris (I′ridis), f.
Ju′glans (Jugla′ndis),f.
Lac (La′ctis), f.
La′ctas (Lacta′tis), m.
Lactophos′phas (Lactophospha′tis), m.
Lava′tio (Lavatio′nis), f.
Li′mon (Limo′nis), m.
Li′quor (Liqu′oris), m.
Lo′tio (Lotio′nis), f.

Ma'cis (Ma'cidis), f.
Mel (Me'llis), n.
Mucila'go (Mucila'ginis), f.
Ni'tras (Nitra'tis), m.
Ni'tris (Nitri'tis), m.
Nux (Nu'cis), f.
O'xalas (Oxala'tis), m.
Pars (Par'tis), f.
Pe'po (Pepo'nis), m.
Perma'nganas (Permangana'tis), m.
Pho'sphas (Phospha'ris), m.
Physosti'gma (Physostigma'tis), n.
Pi'per (Pi'peris), n.
Pix (Pi'cis), f.
Pu'lvis (Pu'lveris), m.
Pyrophos'phas (Pyrophospha'tis), m.
Ra'dix (Radi'cis), f.
Rhu's (Rho'is or Ro'ris), f.
Ru'mex (Ru'micis), f.
Sa'lix (Sa'licis), f.
Santoni'nas (Santonina'tis), m.
Sa'po (Sapo'nis), m.
Se'men (Se'minis), n.
Se'mis (Se'mis), m.
Sem'issis(Sem'issis),m.
Si'licas (Silica'tis), m.
Sina'pis (Sina'pis), f.
Sty'rax (Styr'acis), m.
Suba'cetas (Subaceta'tis), m.
Subcarbo'nas (Subcarbona'tis), m.
Subni'tras (Subnitra'tis), m.
Subsu'lphas (Subsulpha'tis), m.
Su'lphas (Sulpha'tis), m.
Su'lphis (Sulphi'tis), m.
Sulphoca'rbolas (Sulphocarbola'tis), m.
Su'lphur (Sulphu'ris), n.
Tar'tras (Tartra'tis),m.
Tersu'lphas (Tersulpha'tis), m.
Thy'mol (Thymo'lis), n.

Tritura'tio (Trituratio'nis), f.
Ustila'go (Ustila'ginis), f.
Valeria'nas (Valeriana'tis), m.
Zin'giber (Zingi'beris), n.

NOUNS OF THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Cor'nus (f.)
Fru'ctus (m.
Hau'stus (m.)
Po'tus (m.)
Que'rcus (f.)
Spi'ritus (m.)

INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

A'myl
Aze'darach
Bu'chu
Cajupu'ti
Ca'techu
Co'ca
Cura're
Eli'xir
Jabora'ndi
Ki'no
Ma'tico
Quebra'cho
Sas'safras
Sa'go
Su'mbul
By some authorities also
A'lcohol
Thy'mol

Also the *adjective* "Diachylon."

ADJECTIVES TERMINATING IN "US," "A," "UM;"

and accordingly of the second (masculine), first (feminine), and of the second (neuter) declensions.

Ace'ticus-a-um
Æthe'reus
A'lbus
Alcoho'licus
Alkali'nus
Ama'rus
America'nus
Ammonia'tus
Aquo'sus
Aroma'ticus
Arsenio'sus
Benzoina'tus
Benzo'icus
Bo'ricus
Burgu'ndicus
Camphora'tus

Carbo'licus
Catha'rticus
Centifo'lius
Chlora'tus
Chro'micus
Ci'tricus
Compo'situs
Corrosi'vus
Cru'dus
Denarcotiza'tus
Despuma'tus
Deodora'tus
Destilla'tus
Dilu'tus
Expre'ssus
Exsicca'tus
Fi'stulus
Fla'vus
Flu'idus
Fu'sus
Ga'llicus
Gla'brus
Granula'tus
Hydra'tus
Hydrio'dicus
Hydrobro'micus
Hydrochlo'ricus
Hydrocya'nicus
Idæ'us
In'dicus
Inspissa'tus
Ioda'tus
Lac'ticus
Li'quidus
Lo'tus
Monobroma'tus
Ni'grus
Ni'tricus
Nitrohydrochlo'ricus
Nitro'sus
Odora'tus
Ole'icus
Peruvia'nus
Phosphora'tus
Phospho'ricus
Piperi'tus
Pondero'sus
Præcipita'tus
Præpara'tus
Purifica'tus
Pu'rus
Reduc'tus
Ru'brus
Sacchara'tus

Salicy'licus
Sty'pticus
Sublima'tus
Sulphura'tus
Sulphu'ricus
Sulphuro'sus
Ta'nnicus
Tarta'ricus
Tincto'rius
Toluta'nus
Virginia'nus
Vo'micus

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Æqua'lis, m. and f.; Æqu'ale, n.
Antimonia'lis, m. and f.; Antimonia'le, n.
Canade'nsis, m. and f.; Canade'nse, n.
Du'lcis, m. and f.; Du'lce, n.
Efferve'scens, m., f., and n.
Fle'xilis, m. and f.; Fle'xile, n.
Fo'rtior, m. and f.; Fo'rtius, n.
Glacia'lis, m. and f.; Glacia'le, n.
Mi'tis, m. and f.; Mi'te, n.
Re'cens, m., f., and n.
Tri'color, m., f., and n.
Vena'lis, m. and f.; Vena'le, n.
Vi'ridis, m. and f.; Vi'ride, n.
Vola'tilis, m. and f.; Vola'tile, n.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

All except the first three are indeclinable. They are as follows:

1. Unus, I.
2. Duo, II.

3. Tres, III.
4. Quattuor, IV.
5. Quinque, V.
6. Sex, VI.
7. Septem, VII.
8. Octo, VIII.
9. Novem, IX.
10. Decem, X.
11. Undecim, XI.
12. Duodecim, XII.
13. Tredecim, XIII.
14. Quattuordecim, XIV.
15. Quindecim, XV.
16. Sedecim, XVI.
17. Septendecim, XVII.
18. Duodeviginti, XVIII.
19. Undeviginti, XIX.
20. Viginti, XX.
21. { Viginti unus, / Unus et viginti, } XXI.
22. { Viginti duo, / Duo et Viginti, } XXII
30. Triginta, XXX.
40. Quadraginta, XL.
50. Quinquaginta, L.
60. Sexaginta, LX.
70. Septuaginta, LXX.
80. Octoginta, LXXX.

90. Nonaginta, XC.
100. Centum, C.
1000. Mille, M.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST—UNOFFICINAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOUNS.

A′brus, 2 m.
Aloi′num, 2 n.
Antifebri′na, 1 f.
Antipyri′na, 1 f.
Araro′ba, 1 f.
Are′ca, 1 f.
A′vena, 1 f.
Berberi′na, 1 f.
Cane′lla, 1 f.
Casca′ra, 1 f.
Cerevi′sia, 1 f.
Chaulmoo′gra, 1 f.
Chinoli′na, 1 f.
Cocai′na, 1 f.
Co′cculus, 2 m.
Condura′ngo, ind.
Convalla′ria, 1 f.
Co′to, ind.
Cuspa′ria, 1 f.
Daturi′na, 1 f.
Erythro′plœium, 2 n.
Ferme′ntum, 2 n.
Hiru′do (inis), 3 f.
Homatropi′na, 1 f.
Kairi′na, 1 f.
Lanoli′num, 2 n.
Me′nthol (mentholis), 3 n. (or ind.).
Muscari′na, 1 f.
Nitroglyceri′num, 2 n.
Pancreati′num, 2 n.
Quebra′cho, n., ind.
Resorci′num, 2 n.
Sabadi′lla, 1 f.
Sa′lol, n., ind.
Stropha′nthus, 2 m.
Trimethylami′num, 2 n.
Trypsi′num, 2 n.
Verba′scum, 2 n.

ADJECTIVES.

	m.	*f.*	*n.*
Buty′licus	-a		-um.
I′ndicus	-a		-um.
O′smicus	-a		-um.
Pi′cricus	-a		-um.
Pyroga′llicus	-a		-um.
Sati′vus	-a		-um.
Sagra′dus	-a		-um.

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